The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XVI., No. 14. Whole No. 415 } NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1898. {Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Drury College Library 1898

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Right of Intervention 392
Portraits of William R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State, and Senators Proctor, Gallinger, and Thurston.

German-American Comment on the Acquittal of Sheriff Martin 394

Maneuvers in the Currency Fight . . . 395

Wanamaker and Pennsylvania Politics 397

The Monkeys and the Asses—A Parable 398

Topics in Brief 398

LETTERS AND ART:

Brunetière on Art and Morality . . . 399

John the Baptist on the Stage . . . 399

An Historic Art Controversy 400

Poverty of Italian Literature 401

Romance of the Irish Stage 401

Notes 402

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Probable Fate of Andrée 403

Is the Great Age of the Elephant a Myth? 403

How the Report of a Cannon Travels . 404

New Armor-Plate Processes 404

A Great English Inventor Dead . . . 405

Tandem Moths 406

Science Brevities 406

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Life and Work of George Müller . . 407

Does Criticism Endanger Faith? . . . 408

Ramakrishna and his Sayings . . . 408

Professor McGiffert's View of Jesus . 410

The "Dead Line" Again 411

The Borderland of Creeds 411

Religious Notes 411

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Decline of British Jingoism over Russia's Eastern Demands 412

American Interests in the Far East . 412

War Talk and War Preparations . . 413

Canada, the United States, and the Yukon 414

International Espionage 415

Foreign Notes 415

MISCELLANEOUS:

The American Hero of the Yalu . . . 416

Business Situation 417

Current Events 418

Chess . . . . . 420.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.

Clark, Denniston & Byron, Bullitt Bldg., Phila.

John M Harris, Coal Exchange Bldg, Scranton, Pa.

Frank E. Boyle, Burr Building, Scranton, Pa.

Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.

Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.

John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Ray G. MacDonald, 414-416, 36 La Salle St., Chicago.

Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis.

Nathan R. Park, 28 Cham. of Com., Cincinnati, O.

S. I. KING (Also Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Ia.), Logan, Iowa.

Allyn & Campbell, Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Charles P. Levy, Frederick, Md.

Pipes & Tifft, Cham. of Com., Portland, Ore.

Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo, N. D.

Stuart Bros & Murray (Thos. B. Stuart, Chas. A. Murray), Symes Block, Denver, Col

If you wish to make quick time to the West

TAKE THE **Wabash Railroad**

Fastest time made on this line to St. Louis, Kansas City, and all points West, leaving New York, Grand Central Station, 5 P.M., arriving St. Louis, next evening at 10:15 and Kansas City second morning. Through sleeping car and free Reclining Chair car New York to Chicago.

Free Reclining Chair cars on all Wabash trains from Buffalo to Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

For information in regard to rates, reservation of sleeping car berths, apply to **H. B. McClellan, Gen. East'n Agent,** 387 Broadway, New York.

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND

A 63 page book (illustrated), describing **Cathedral Route,** Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens, and Tennyson districts will be mailed for three cent stamp. Circulars describing **Harwich Route,** only twin screw steamship line from England to Continental Europe, free.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND
362 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN NEEDS THE ABSENCE INDICATOR
A HIGHLY POLISHED METAL DESK ORNAMENT, NOTING THE HOUR HE WILL RETURN-MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 25CTS
STANLEY ENGRAVING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS
HALF-TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

CANCER CURED

Cancer and Tumor Cured without the aid of knife or plaster, and without pain. A treatise, testimonials and letter of advice free. Address,
VEGETABLE CANCER CURE CO.,
CHATHAM, N. Y.

EUROPEAN TOURS.
16th Year. Terms reasonable. Parties limited. Conducted by
Dr. & Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED **TOURS**
SPECIAL TRAINS OF SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT.

TOURS TO WASHINGTON
April 21st, and May 12th,
And to **Old Point Comfort and Richmond**
April 7th and 23d.

For Itineraries and full information apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address GEO. W. BOYD, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad St. Station, Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NASSAU THE GEMS OF THE TROPICS. **HAVANA**
The new full-powered steel steamers of the **Ward Line** sail as follows: Havana, Cuba, and Tampico, Mexico, every Wednesday and Saturday. Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Mexican Ports every Saturday. Nassau, N. P., Santiago, and Cienfuegos, every ten days. These tours and their combinations offer unrivaled attractions. Steamers have electric lights and bells, all improvements, with an unexcelled cuisine. Nassau has the best hotel in the West Indies, and cable communication with the U. S. Excursion tickets, $55 and upwards. Beautiful descriptive books free. **James E. Ward & Co., 113 Wall St., N. Y.**
CUBA **MEXICO**

High Arm Warranted Ten Years

TRY IT FREE
for 30 days in your own home and save $10 to $25. No money in advance. $60 Kenwood Machine for $23.00 $50 Arlington Machine for $19.50 Singers (Made by us) $8, $11.50, $15 and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE We pay freight. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials FREE. Write at once. Address (in full),
CASH BUYERS' UNION
158-164 West Van Buren St., B-371, Chicago, Ills.

IMPROVED BREATHING **TUBE.**

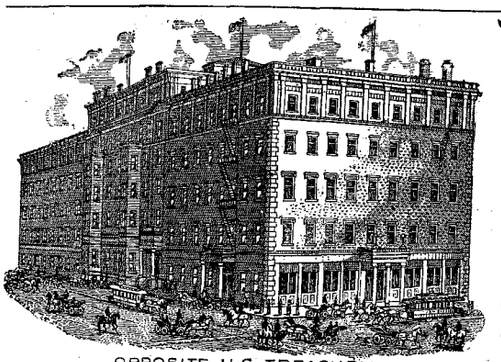
Best device ever invented to prevent and cure Colds, Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma and all Throat diseases. Invaluable for public speakers and singers for improving voice. Send stamp for description and testimonials to
C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., Boston, Mass.

CLERICAL TYPES
By the Rev. HAMES MANN, 12mo, Cloth, 217 pp. Price $1.00, post-free.
Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these character etchings is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. The descriptions are racy and the criticisms keen.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

"Why in the world doesn't a man like Jones get down to business methods when he can buy an American Typewriter for $10? Does he think I'm running a puzzle department?"

The American Ten-Dollar Typewriter is as well made as the highest priced machines, but more simple. It has stood the test of time. Four years without a competitor. 25,000 in use. Catalogue and samples of work free if you mention this magazine and address,

Hackett Building, Bet. Warren and Chambers Sts., New York. THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.



OPPOSITE U.S. TREASURY
ONE BLOCK FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

Riggs House
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Hotel Par Excellence of the National Capitol.

CABLE, Electric, and Horse Cars pass the doors to all parts of the city.

O. G. STAPLES
PROPRIETOR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SEX WORSHIP:

An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion.

By CLIFFORD HOWARD.

The object of this work is to demonstrate that all religions have had a common origin, and are founded upon a natural, material basis—the worship of life in its phenomena of creation and reproduction.

The work includes a description of the beliefs and rites of the principal sex-worshiping nations of antiquity, whereby it is shown that our present theological beliefs, as well as all of our most important church emblems and religious festivals (as the cross, altar and wine, the celebration of Christmas and Easter) were originally of sexual significance, and were familiar features of religious worship thousands of years before the Christian era.

"A remarkable book."—*Allegheny Record.*

"Intensely interesting."—*Medical Standard.*

Second edition (revised and enlarged), to which is appended a bibliography of phallicism. 8vo, cloth, $1.50 *net.* Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

CLIFFORD HOWARD, Publisher,
P. O. Box 633, Washington, D. C.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.

HOME OFFICES AND FACTORY :
403 and 405 East 62d St., New York.

BRANCHES :
New York, 167 Broadway. St. Louis, 310 N. 8th St.
Philadelphia, 116 S. 6th St. Cleveland, 43 Arcade.
Boston, 300 Washington St. Pittsburg, 237 Fourth Ave
London and Birmingham. *Send for particulars.*

AGENTS WANTED

MURAT HALSTEAD'S GREAT CUBA BOOK. All about Cuba; Spain; Maine Disaster; and War; great excitement; everyone buys it; one agent sold 87 in one day; another made $13.00 in one hour. 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc.; low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; 20 days credit; outfit free; send 10 two-cent stamps to pay postage.
THE BIBLE HOUSE, 324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Free to our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Mrs. L. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ills.

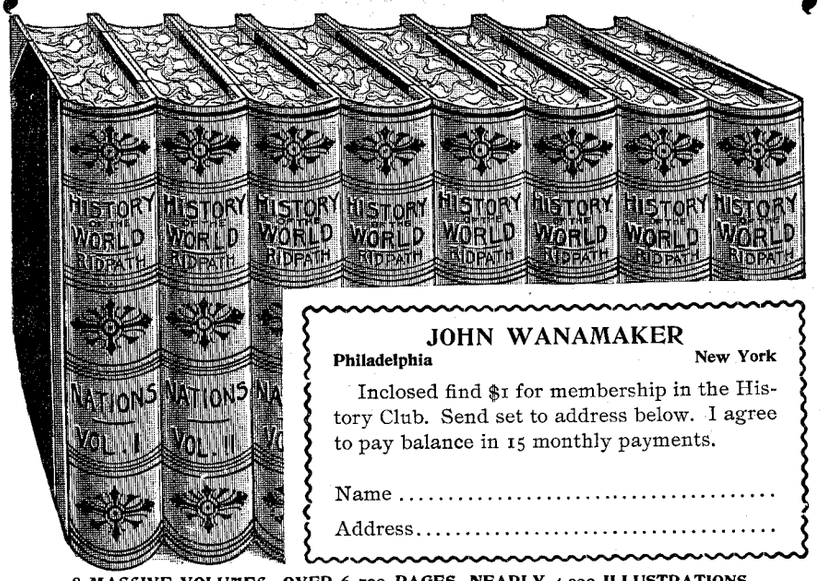
DISORDERS of the Kidneys and Bladder cause **Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Female Complaints, Urinary Disorders, Dropsy,** etc. For these diseases a **Positive Specific Cure** is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts **directly** on the kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the *Christian Advocate* that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing. Many ladies, including Mrs. L. D. Fegely, of Lancaster, Ills., and Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa., testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this ***Great Specific*** for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail, **FREE,** only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. ***It is a Sure Specific and can not fail.*** Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

BACK NUMBERS of all magazines. State wants to American Magazine Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

A Book Bargain at Wanamaker's



JOHN WANAMAKER
Philadelphia **New York**

Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name .....

Address .....

8 MASSIVE VOLUMES, OVER 6,500 PAGES, NEARLY 4,000 ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS.

An exceptional opportunity to secure **Dr. Ridpath's great History of the World** is just now offered through

THE WANAMAKER HISTORY CLUB.

Highly appreciating the exceptional value of this **great Historical Library** to our public, but knowing that the regular subscription price ($48 to $175 a set) was too much for many to pay, we determined to obtain a reduction for them, and by agreeing to sell $150,000 worth of the sets secured **important concessions from the publishers and author,** so that now

WE CUT THE PRICE IN HALF.

Over 50,000 sets have been sold at the regular subscription figure, and thousands will pay the higher price after our Club closes, which will be very soon. A set of Ridpath at our Club price, **which is but half the regular figure,** is an investment which you will never regret; whether you desire it for personal possession and study, for the young folks, or for anyone in whose intellectual welfare you may be interested, **your opportunity is NOW.** The Club membership is limited and late comers may be disappointed.

CLUB FEE, ONE DOLLAR. Payment of this secures delivery of complete set in any style. Members agree to make 15 monthly payments, beginning 30 days from delivery of books as follows :

$1.50 monthly for cloth binding.
$2 monthly for half Russia, which we especially recommend for its durability and beauty.
$2.50 monthly for sumptuous full morocco.

Members may resign from the club and return sets within 10 days, if they choose, and club fee—$1—will be refunded. To join by mail, fill out the above coupon.

Books are delivered free wherever our wagons run. But we pay no freight or express charges.

Ridpath's History is indorsed by eminent men in all walks of life. Write for specimen pages, with illustrations, colored plates, testimonials and full information.

New York **JOHN WANAMAKER** **Philadelphia**

GREAT MEN

are like Sapolio.—They waste themselves to make the world brighter. SAPOLIO is the electric light of house-cleaning.

$1 LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN. **$1**

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never Blots—No better working pen made—A regular $2.50 pen.

To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **$1.00.** Your money back—*if you want it.*

AGENTS WANTED. **LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Explanation. The lotus-crowned scribe of the immortals is presenting the latest papyrus from Thoth, which she unrolls above her head from his favorite shrine, the scroll case. The cancelled vista is an avenue of sphinxes with a row of mummies between their paws. The closed lips at head and foot spoke only in riddles—perhaps concerning origin and destiny—about which life was silent as death and th stars until the coming of Œdipus. The sun-decked serpents on the bracelets show the sovereignty of the press; and the radiant lotus on the brow of Editress Safekh was a frequent adornment of columns and beauty—sacredly associated, it seems, with culture and divinity. A white ibis flitting out of the shadowy pylon may have suggested the birth of an idea, and hence the god of thought, Thoth, whose portraits occur on the scroll-case.

The practical significance of the above design is that all other dictionaries are **silent** when asked for information concerning thousands of words which they do not contain. The new Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, with its 301,865 vocabulary terms, **breaks the silence,** and answers with authority thousands of questions heretofore unanswered by any dictionary great or small. This is the oracle which you must consult if you want to know all the secrets of our rich language.

Both Quality and Quantity.

THE NEW YORK HERALD says:
"The Standard is the *most satisfactory* and *most complete* dictionary yet printed."

A. G. WILKINSON, Ph.D., Principal Examiner, U. S. Patent Office, says:
"Its superiority is unquestioned; I give it preference on all disputed points. It is the most perfect dictionary ever made in any language."

"Its vocabulary is the most encyclopedic ever compiled."—*The Athenæum*, London, England.

"The words introduced have run the gauntlet of competent and discriminating scholarship."—*The Arena*, Boston.

"In connection with the etymologies must be mentioned one of the very best practical improvements—the relegation of etymological information to modest parentheses at the end of the article. This simple change is *so admirable*, so truly popular, that it is astounding it has never been thought of and put into play before."—*Atlantic Monthly*, Boston.

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS
Standard Dictionary
IS THE FAVORITE IN THE
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C., March 2, 1898.
We have in constant use in our room all the modern dictionaries, but the most thoroughly thumb worn of all is THE STANDARD. It is not only the most accurate, consistent, and complete, but its typographic excellence makes it THE FAVORITE among men engaged in book making. It is "up to date." Hundreds of useful words and helps are found in THE STANDARD which can be found in no other publication of the kind.
C. M. ROBINSON,
Foreman of Proof Division.

"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent. It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."—*Prof. A. H. Sayce, Oxford University*, Eng.

"We have up to the advent of The Standard Dictionary relied upon Webster as our authority. The only hold Webster now has is possession. ALL NEW DICTIONARIES WILL BE THE STANDARD."—*Pres. D. H. Cochran*, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

"To one who all his life long has been accustomed to turn with pleasure and confidence to Webster, it is hard to say it, but the simple truth is that The Standard leaves Webster far in the rear."—*California Christian Advocate.*

In indicating pronunciation "It introduces the simplest and best method of phonetic representation yet devised."—*Atlantic Monthly*, Boston.

"The Standard Dictionary is beyond all comparison superior to all its predecessors."—*Engineering*, London, Eng.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

"A GENUINE REVELATION"

"From the descriptions and beautiful illustrations one seems to be transported to the shores of sweet breezes and lofty peaks—the paradise of the Pacific."—**THE RECORD, Philadelphia.**

HAWAII: OUR NEW POSSESSIONS

The True and Wonderful Story of Hawaii—"the Paradise of the Pacific"—as it has been and as it is to-day. It tells all about the interesting people—their customs, traditions, etc.; the natural wonders—volcanos, fertile valleys, etc.; governmental changes, etc. By JOHN R. MUSICK.

Elegantly Illustrated Over 100 beautiful half-tone illustrations, adorned with tasteful border decorations by PHILIP E. FLINTOFF, besides 34 artistic pen sketches by FREELAND A. CARTER.

Highly Commended.

"I trust Mr. Musick's book will be widely read because I think it will show the importance of immediate action and the danger of delay."—*Ex-Judge Noah Davis.*

"By far the handsomest and most delightful work on this subject ever published."—**Philadelphia Item.**

"A graceful writer and a keen observer. His book has no dull pages."—**The Inter Ocean, Chicago.**

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION. ∴ **AGENTS WANTED.**

8vo, 546 pp. 56 full-page half-tone plates. Also with map. Cloth, $2.75; half morocco, gilt edges, $4.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

THOUGHT GEMS FOR LITERARY SETTING

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE:—"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

NEW CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

By J. K. HOYT.

Thirty Thousand choice quotations from the World's best authors.
Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages.
Full list of Latin Law Terms. All foreign quotations supplied with Translations.
Every Quotation and Subject quickly accessible by complete system of indexes.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY LIBRARY

No Library Complete Without It.
General Horace Porter:—"No library will be complete without it."

A Practical Help.
General Stewart L. Woodford:—"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."

Should Meet a Deserved Success.
Prof. Goldwin Smith:—"I hope the book will meet with the measure of success which the care bestowed on it deserves."

Incapable of Further Improvement.
Hon. A. S. Hewitt:—"The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

Handsome Cover Design by Geo. Wharton Edwards.

8vo, 1205 Pages. Prices (All Net).

Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS, CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

Christian Citizenship.

Practical talks on the great issues of citizenship which especially command present thought and attention. Helpful to ministers, students, and thinking citizens. By CARLOS MARTYN, D.D. With copious appendix. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cts.; paper, 25 cts.

Baptist Outlook, Indianapolis: "Stored up in this little volume is a surprising quantity of information, suggestion, and inspiration."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place - - New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XVI., NO. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER, 415

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE RIGHT OF INTERVENTION.

STRESS has been laid upon the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba on humanitarian grounds, since Senator Proctor's described the present conditions there [see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week]. Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire and Thurston of Nebraska subsequently corroborated the truth of Senator Proctor's statements in separate speeches on the floor of the Senate. Having returned from personal investigations, both vehemently declared that it is our duty and our right to put an end to barbarities practised in the name of Spanish sovereignty. In view of the interests involved there has been much consultation of authorities and presentation of theories concerning the right of intervention. The law of intervention is sharply distinguished from the policy of intervention by some writers, yet there is an evident disposition in the press to maintain that practically the two phases of the subject can not be dissociated. We find the most exhaustive review of the law of intervention in the New York *Times*, which says:

"The legality of intervention is treated by the leading writers as one of the difficult subjects of international law on account of the widely varying practise of nations and the conflicting principles that at different times have been proclaimed. Brentano and Sorel dodge the question neatly by affirming that there can be no right against right, and the right of sovereignty is opposed to the right of intervention; therefore the exceptional cases where intervention is commanded by necessity are not within the domain of law or right, but are simply the practise of states, so that if a government finds that a revolt in a neighboring state is a menace to its independence or security the act of intervention to which it resorts in self-defense belongs to the law of nations in time of war and not to the law of nations in time of peace. Probably no law-writer ever made a more unscientific statement than that. Most of the writers are able to deduce sure precepts from universally admitted principles. Heffter states the case with perfect precision when he declares that 'non-intervention is the rule, intervention the exception.' But every writer justifies intervention in those exceptional cases where self-preservation demands it, and some have been able to formulate the rule of law with reasonable precision."

Among a number of modern writers of greatest authority the following are quoted:

"Heffter ('Das Europäische Völkerrecht') holds intervention to be justified in four cases: (1) When it is permitted or requested by the state interested or is in pursuance of treaty guaranties; (2) to protect reversionary rights, as the right of succession to the throne vested in the intervening sovereign, and (3)

"'It is an established privilege, by common consent, to employ forcible interference in order to set bounds to an aimless state of war that may exist within a country or between different powers, in order thereby to re-establish disturbed national relations and to afford protection against continuing causes of disquietude; naturally, also, so far as possible, to preclude such purposeless conditions of warfare.'

(4) To prevent a state from meddling with the affairs of another State or destroying its independence. The third of Heffter's reasons is applicable to the case of Cuba.

"Fiore ('Diritto Publico Internationale'), while declaring that non-intervention is the rule, instances as a case of justifiable intervention 'when measures have to be taken to stay a revolution that has passed beyond the limits of the territory of the nation and may become a cause of disorder in neighboring states.' . . .

"Woolsey ('Introduction to the Study of International Law') says: 'Whatever be the interference, it can be justified only as an extreme measure and on one of the two following grounds: (1) That it is demanded by self-preservation; (2) that some extraordinary state of things is brought about by the crime of a government against its subjects.' . . . . . .

"Phillimore ('Commentaries upon International Law'), the great English author on the subject, lays down the following as the just grounds of intervention: (1) Self-defense, when the domestic institutions of a state are inconsistent with the peace and safety of other nations; (2) the rights and duties of a guaranty; (3) the interest of the belligerent parties in a civil war.'

"The intervention of France and England at the time of the Crimean war he declares to have been 'justified by the open, notorious, and admitted insecurity of life and property of French and English subjects commorant or resident in Greece.' Of intervention to stay the shedding of blood caused by a protracted and desolating war in another state Phillimore says:

"'This ground has been frequently put forward, and especially in our own times, but rarely if ever without others of greater and more legitimate weight to support it; such, for instance, as the danger accruing to other states from the continuance of such a state of things or the right to accede to an application from one of the contending parties. As an accessory to others this ground may be defensible, but as a substantive and solitary justification of intervention in the affairs of another country it can scarcely be admitted into the code of international law, since it is manifestly open to abuses tending to the destruction of the vital principles of that system of jurisprudence.'

"T. J. Lawrence ('Principles of International Law') has written the latest and one of the most useful treatises on the law of nations. We present somewhat fully the views he entertains:

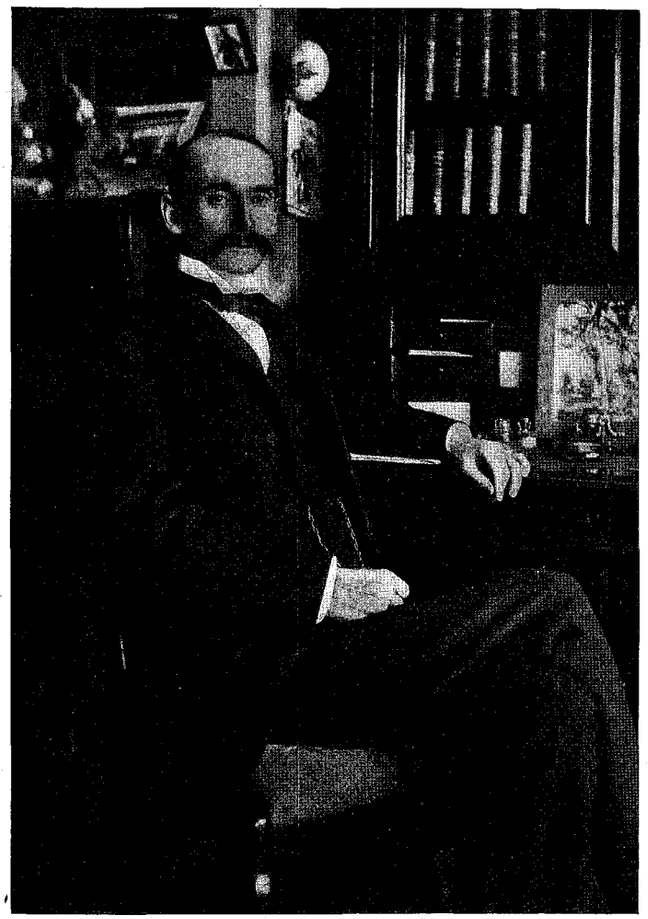
"'Intervention to ward off imminent danger is justifiable. But we must note carefully that the danger must be direct and immediate, not contingent and remote, and, moreover, it must be sufficiently important to justify the expenditure of blood and treasure in order to repel it. . . . Further, the cause which justifies intervention must be important enough to justify war. . . . Intervention in pursuance of a right to intervene given by treaty is technically justifiable. . . . Intervention to prevent or terminate the illegal intervention of another state is justifiable. . . . The rules we have just laid down cover every case in which intervention is legal. With regard to the second and third of them, the justification is little more than technical. It is only when a state intervenes to save itself from some grave and imminent danger that we can regard its action as beyond the scope of criticism. In the opinion of some writers interventions undertaken on the ground of humanity and interventions for the purpose of putting a stop to religious persecutions are also legal. But we can not venture to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bring them within the ordinary rules of international law. . . . At the same time, it will not condemn such interventions if they are undertaken with a single eye to the object in view and without ulterior considerations of self-interest and ambition. Should the cruelty be so long continued and so revolting that the best instincts of human nature are outraged by it, and should an opportunity arise for bringing it to an end and removing its cause without adding fuel to the flame of the contest, there is nothing in the law of nations which will condemn as a wrongdoer the state which steps forward and undertakes the necessary intervention. Each case must be judged on its own merits. There is a great difference between declaring a national act to be legal, and therefore a part of the order under which states have consented to live, and allowing it to be morally blameless as an exception to ordinary rules."

The Times, New York, believes that intervention in Cuba is legal, in order to put a stop to conditions which threaten our peace, and is justified on the grounds of humanity:

"We have never put considerations of humanity among the legal grounds of intervention. On that ground alone we might or might not interfere. But when the continuance of the conditions that appeal to our humanity provokes unrest among our people, stirs them to deep sympathy with the starving Cubans, and fires them with a just and burning indignation against Spain, a state of things exists that is dangerous to our peace and safety. We must, so far as we are able, prevent violations of our neutrality laws. But it will presently come to such a pass that we can not repress the impulses of our people to go to the assistance of the Cubans without the sternest measures. When things have come to such a pitch that we must constantly arrest and imprison our own citizens in order that the Spaniard may continue his cruel oppressions unmolested, the situation is no longer one to be prudently borne."



WILLIAM R. DAY, OF OHIO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law in Yale University, reviewed the Cuban situation in a recent issue of the New York *Independent*, saying:

"These are the three justifying reasons, then, for intervention—for the attempt, by national action, to heal this open sore: the burden of neutrality; the dictates of our commercial interests; the call of humanity. Any one of these is strong; together they are very nearly convincing. And if our Government should act upon them, I believe the opinion of jurists would incline to be that such action was warranted. This, at least, was the conviction of the present Administration early in the year. Because of its remonstrances and wishes, there was made a change of Spanish policy in Cuba. Weyler was recalled, trade was made freer, and a system of autonomous government for the island was set up.

"So far as its effect upon the insurrection goes, this change of policy has been futile. Whether the condition of the non-combatant population has been bettered is an open question which our consuls must answer. But it is clear that the trouble remains; that the real question is not materially altered. And I repeat the opinion that some form of intervention by our Government is near at hand, and would be justifiable."

Professor Woolsey asserts, however, that it does not follow that, because legal, intervention would be good policy. And the New York *Evening Post* enlarges on the question of policy:

"Does this pitiful condition [described by Senator Proctor] concern us in any other way than as it appeals to us as a Christian people to relieve human distress by furnishing food to the hungry and clothing to the naked? In other words, does it warrant us in declaring war against Spain? Perhaps this question may be answered best by asking whether we should think of interfering in case Cuba were a colony of France? Of course not, but why not? Because France would be able to prevent us from doing so by force. If the same condition of affairs were found in the island of Martinique that exists in Cuba to-day, we should never think of interfering. Such a condition, or a worse one, did exist at one time in the island of Haiti when she was a French colony, but nobody in America thought of interfering, nor would anybody think of it to-day if it were repeated under like conditions of ownership. If we would not interfere with a French possession, because France is our equal in power, why should we interfere with a Spanish possession? Because Spain is weak? Is that a reason which we can reconcile to our consciences?

"But supposing that we have a legal reason for intervention, the question whether it is good policy to intervene is still the one of overwhelming importance. Ought we to spill American blood because Spaniards and Cubans are spilling their own blood at a short distance from our shores? What are the probable consequences of intervention? A series of questions arise under this head which are enumerated by Professor Woolsey:

"'Shall it [intervention] threaten armed enforcement of its terms, or be diplomatic?

"'Is it likely to be resisted by Spain, and to lead to war?

"'Are we prepared to carry on a war creditably, even with so weak a power as Spain?

"'Would the damage to our trade through a war be balanced by the future gain of getting rid of this Cuban incubus?

"'Would not the expenses of a war be heavy and offer a dangerous temptation to the issue of paper money?

"'If a war were successful, would it not be likely to result in the annexation of Cuba?

"'Would not the annexation of Cuba be a serious strain upon our institutions and methods of government?

"'Is there no way of uniting other powers with our own in securing the pacification of Cuba?

"'On the other hand, is Spain likely to find allies in case of war with the United States?'

"More important than any of these is the question, What will be the effect upon our national character and destiny of a war undertaken for other purposes than self-defense? When will the sword be sheathed if we assume the character of a regulator of wrongs on the American continent? What will be the remoter consequences of the taste of blood? When a war is once begun nobody can tell how it will end, and for this reason, if for no other, ought we to restrict ourselves to defending our own soil and our own honor, leaving the consequences of other people's wars and rebellions to rest on their own heads."

Intervention on Humanitarian Grounds.—"If a nation is inde-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pendent and sovereign it follows that it may conduct its internal affairs as it chooses without interference by outside powers. Interference, therefore, or intervention, is meddling with the domestic concerns of a nation which is bound to recognize the superior authority of no other power on earth. Hence intervention may always be resented and opposed in arms by the nation interfered with. Such is the abstract principle upon which international law is based, and the workaday necessity for some such principle is apparent so far as the ordinary relations of civilized nations are concerned.

"But in practise no principle of international law has been oftener disregarded and violated. One of the latest standard writers on this subject of intervention is constrained to say:

"'Not only have states acted on different principles, but the action of the same state at one time has been irreconcilable with its action at another. On this subject history speaks with a medley of discordant voices, and the facts of international intercourse give no clew to the rules of international law.'

"That is, it would be impossible to establish the principle of non-intervention by an inductive process, or by a simple study of the facts in the past intercourse of nations. The truth is that this first principle has been beautiful in theory but unworkable in practise. It is often found to conflict with the law of self-preservation. A nation may sometimes find it necessary to interfere in the domestic affairs of its neighbor, just as a householder may feel compelled under certain conditions to enter by force the adjoining door to prevent a general conflagration in the vicinity. Things may happen within a state that really menace the stability, peace, or prosperity of another state so seriously as to call for interference to obtain security. But history is full of interventions on baser grounds than actual self-preservation. England, France, and Spain interfered in Mexico in 1861 ostensibly to secure the payment of debts; and England intervened in Egypt in the early '80's for reasons purely financial or selfish. Now international law theoretically has not justified most of these interventions, yet precedent is so powerful that the fundamental principle of non-intervention has been surrounded by many exceptions which the law of nations is compelled to recognize. . . .

"Citations are sufficiently numerous, and cover a sufficient period of time, to warrant the following conclusions:

"1. International law, while unable to bring intervention on humanitarian grounds within ordinary rules, does not disapprove of it in certain cases, which must be judged each by itself and on its own merits.

"2. The power interfered with has, of course, a perfect right to meet such intervention with war.

"3. So far as the Cuban question is concerned, the United States, if it contemplates an intervention on humanitarian grounds, must first decide whether the case is extreme enough to morally justify such an act. If it be morally justified, international law will also justify it.

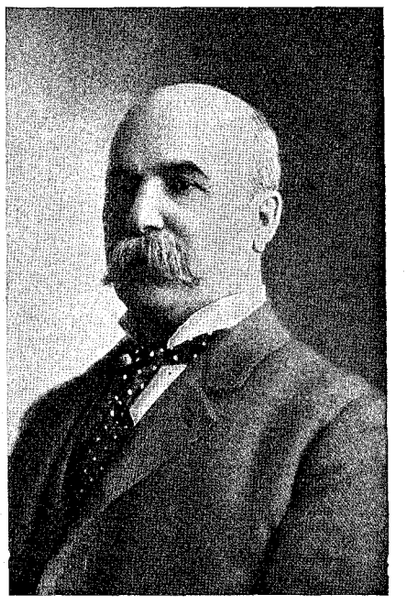
"It is our opinion that, given certain conditions in Cuba, an intervention based on humanitarian grounds alone would, at the proper time, be both morally and legally justifiable."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

Civilization and Self-Government.—"The first principle [justifying intervention] is that which makes it the right and the duty of every civilized nation to preserve the peace of the world, to prevent outrages on humanity and civilization, useless and unjustifiable wars and the like, within its sphere of influence. It need hardly be said that this right is constantly exercised by European nations. If the inhabitants of the Val d'Andorra, arrayed in hostile factions, should begin cutting each other's throats, laying waste their little country, practising all sorts of barbarities, Spain and France need cite no special doctrine to justify them in forcibly intervening to put a stop to the disturbance; no nation would question their right to interfere, indeed the world would expect them to interfere and blame them for refraining from interference. The principle that justifies the United States in intervening to put a stop to the useless and barbarous struggle maintained by Spain in Cuba is exactly the same principle that, in the case imagined, would justify France and Spain, or either of these nations, in interfering to put a stop to a useless and barbarous civil war in the Republic of Andorra. Of course certain conditions precedent must exist before, under this principle, the United States could be justified in interfering to put a stop to the struggle in Cuba. The mere fact that the Cubans had risen in arms against Spain, and that Spain was employing the usual means to crush an armed rebellion, would not be enough to bring the struggle within the scope of this principle. The nation capable of putting an end to this struggle, within the sphere of whose influence the struggle takes place, is bound to allow Spain an opportunity to demonstrate her ability to restore order and subdue her rebels by methods of warfare internationally recognized as 'civilized.' But when, after such opportunity is given, Spain has demonstrated her inability to do this, and has acknowledged it by resorting to barbarity, savagery, and treachery, the war has become manifestly useless and barbarous, a crime against civilization and humanity, and the principle applies.

"The second principle is that which recognizes the right to independence and self-government of a people eager for freedom and fit for freedom. Every great republic is bound to uphold this principle. Republican France has upheld it more than once with arms. The time having come when Cuba, in the natural order of events, is fit for and entitled to independence, the United

JOHN M. THURSTON,
United States Senator from Nebraska.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
United States Senator from Vermont.



JACOB H. GALLINGER,
United States Senator from New Hampshire.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

States, unless it would convict itself of hypocrisy and insincerity, of being merely a blustering humbug instead of the mighty champion of liberty it is so fond of proclaiming itself, must see to it that the right of these Americans of Cuba to freedom, to self-government, is not overridden by mere brute force, without even a pretense of right or justice to back it.

"It is on these principles, not on the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine peculiar to the United States, that the United States rests its unassailable right to end the struggle in Cuba, to secure to Cuba freedom and peace."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMENT ON THE ACQUITTAL OF SHERIFF MARTIN.

MORE important than the fate of Cuba and the war which threatens on account of that island seems to the German-American press the case of the Pennsylvania miners who were shot by Sheriff Martin's posse. Without distinction of party lines, German-American papers declare that the verdict which freed the sheriff and his deputies will seriously affect the future of this country. Each of these papers has commented upon the case in numerous editorials, and, altho there were no Germans among the victims, it is assumed that the deputies would have proceeded in the same spirit against any men whose mother tongue is not English, and against such only. The remarks about "ignorant foreigners," "foreign curs," "low-bred Huns," etc., supposed to have been made by the deputies before and after the shooting are regarded as proof that the deputies looked upon themselves as members of a superior race, a belief which the German-American press declare themselves unable to adopt. One and all they assert that faith in the integrity of the American juries and judges is very much shaken. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The acquittal of this gang of hired assassins looks like a declaration of complete bankruptcy on the part of our demoralized administration of justice. Sympathy for the 'crushed people of desolated Cuba' is nothing but low-class hypocrisy when expressed by the many papers which had not a word of censure for the murderers of Lattimer, nor for the rascally judge or the venal jury and the paid-for witnesses. More impudent lies have never been told in court than in the Wilkesbarre trial. Yet even the most shameless lying could not hide the fact that the strikers, who solely agitated against starvation wages, neither intended nor threatened violence to the sheriff and his murderous crew. . . . It is impossible for thinking men to look into the future without misgivings. Too often such lawlessness and violation of the rights of man have preceded great catastrophes, as the history of the world abundantly shows."

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, remarks that, while the German-American papers thus sharply criticize the Wilkesbarre proceedings, not a few English-American papers applauded the verdict, and others had at least no word of censure. "The reason for this," thinks the paper, "is that in the breast of the Germans the sense of justice and humanity is much better developed." The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, says:

"The question was: Had the workmen the right to travel along a public road or not. They certainly *had*, the same as everybody else. The judge, however, declared that the sheriff had a right to order them back. . . . The judge, who was supposed to stand above the parties, instituted himself the advocate and defender of this enormous iniquity, this cool-blooded butchery of peaceful human beings. For human beings were they, whose blood still cries to heaven unavenged, tho they were only starving strikers and '*ignorant foreigners.*'"

The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, points out that such a case could not possibly happen in Germany. There the strikers would not have been met by plain citizens of their own type, tho speaking a different language, but by a disciplined force, kept well in hand by men accustomed and able to command. If the strikers committed an unlawful act, the officer would order them three times, at the roll of the drum, to disperse. After that a volley would be fired over their heads, and only if these means failed the rifles would be leveled in deadly earnest. The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, Ohio, says:

"The Wilkesbarre prostitution of justice is excused on the grounds of legality. The workmen did nothing unlawful, but for the sake of argument we will suppose they did. . . . Deterioration of justice has ever been a sign of a country's approaching dissolution. We do not mean that the people of such a state did not respect the *law*, but that the law no longer protected them. The greatest mistake a nation possibly could make is to fancy that what is *legal* also is *just*. . . . The American people, in whose public state the prostitution of justice by the law is to-day much more flagrant than in any monarchical country, should remember this. . . . It was the '*legal*' injustice of the British kings and parliament against which the American colonies arose. . . . And history repeats itself."

The St. Louis *Tribune* calls the verdict "a verdict against the institutions of the American republic." The *Abendpost*, Detroit, thinks every such verdict is a nail in the coffin of our institutions. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, New Orleans, says:

"The outcome of this judicial farce was a foregone conclusion, *not* because the case of the defendants was just, but because the jury were all native-born Americans. Every one of them admitted that he had a 'prejudice' against 'foreigners,' yet every one was accepted. The victims of the sheriff and his crew all were foreigners, and, indeed, the most hated foreigners, Huns, Slavs, and Poles. In the presence of such a jury no justice was to be had for them. . . . The victims were only Huns and Slavs, not human beings. Justice is not to be had for such as they in Pennsylvania."

Of other papers which expressed themselves equally strongly we mention the *Freie Presse*, Cincinnati, *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, *Gross New Yorker Zeitung*—every German-American paper, in fact, that we have seen. All the papers quoted are conservative in their ideas, denounced by the German Socialists and Anarchists as Bourgeois, mild Liberals, and even Junkers. Of Socialist papers we quote the *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, which says:

"*We* are not surprised. We *knew* that there are two kinds of law in this country, one for the rich and one for the poor. We did not for a moment expect justice to be done. . . . We knew that not even such a small concession to public opinion would be made as to let the jury disagree. . . . Will the workmen of America now learn that society is formed of two classes, between whom there is a deadly feud? . . . Will they learn that they must put themselves positively in power before an improvement may be expected?"

SPEAK!—*The Journal, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

All these papers are taken seriously by their readers, and have a large circulation abroad. For the sake of completeness we also quote Most's *Freiheit*, Buffalo, which, tho its financial position has never been very brilliant, is yet the most vigorous of Anarchist organs. It says:

"The judicial eunuchs in the pay of the governments and of the ruling classes have committed the most crying injustice in every country when the aim was to whitewash a rascal or to imprison or execute the innocent. But such bestial frivolity and assurance in the prostitution of justice as is practised in America can not easily be pointed out anywhere else. . . . Tyrants and capitalist exploiters are tyrants everywhere. But the American ones are a crossing between tigers and hyenas of such an atrocious type that the world has never seen their equals, either in number or bestiality."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MANEUVERS IN THE CURRENCY FIGHT.

THE money question still looms up as the divisive party issue in home politics. Leaders of the Democratic, Populist, and Silver party organizations have assumed the aggressive in simultaneously issuing addresses to the people advocating political cooperation against the gold-standard forces. Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, in a number of recent speeches before commercial organizations, has taken issue with these addresses, and presented arguments for the maintenance of the gold standard until international bimetalism shall be attainable. An idea of the nature of these political maneuvers may be obtained by representative quotations appended:

To Democrats.—"The surrender of the Republican Party to the advocates of the gold standard and monopoly is at last complete. The present Administration, called to power upon the solemn pledge of the Republican national convention at St. Louis to promote bimetalism, has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purpose of which the honorable Secretary of the Treasury avows is 'to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.' The country has already for twenty-four years been so thoroughly committed to this standard, partly by law and partly by the usurpations of the executive branch of the Government, that its effects are seen and felt on every hand; wages are reduced and work is harder to get; the weight of debt is doubled; the value of land and other property is reduced one half or more, until the lives of the people are 'made bitter with hard bondage.' It is certainly not in the interest of humanity to have this condition of things more thoroughly established.

"The continued rise in the value of gold, or, which is the same thing, the continued fall of prices, must inevitably transfer the property of all those engaged in active business—the actual creators of wealth, whether by hand, brain, or capital—to those who, avoiding the risk and effort of active business, only draw interest.

"The increase of 145 per cent. in the value of money caused by its increasing scarcity from 1809 to 1849, as admitted by leading advocates of the gold standard, found expression at that time in extremely low prices and conditions of unparalleled distress. The discovery of gold and silver in extraordinary quantities, and the great increase in the volume of metallic money resulting therefrom, relieved this distress, and brought in its stead wonderful prosperity. Prices rose, business flourished, producers prospered, all were happy. Substantially this condition would have continued if both the precious metals had been allowed to remain in use as money, because they were being found in nearly sufficient quantities to increase the volume of money in proportion to the developments of business.

"A wicked conspiracy, however, deprived one of them of the money function. This was done with the deliberate purpose of raising the value of the other by rendering the supply of metallic money relatively scarcer as compared with the demand. From the hour of the consummation of this crime mankind has suffered commercial disaster and social distress in almost constantly increasing measure. Just in proportion to the growth of arts and civilization and the expansion of commerce, business, and industry, the inadequacy of the volume of gold is felt, its scarcity is emphasized, its value increased.

"The repression of life and happiness which is inseparable from a long course of declining prices has now checked development, and if continued will ultimately stifle civilization. An eminent American, President Andrews of Brown University, some years ago said: 'Our national debt on September 1, 1865, was two and three-quarter billions; it could then have been paid off with eighteen million bales of cotton or twenty-five million tons of bar iron. When it had been reduced to a billion and a quarter, thirty million bales of cotton or thirty-two million tons of iron would have been required to pay it. In other words, while a nominal shrinkage of about 55 per cent. had taken place in the debt, it had, as measured in either of these two world's staples, actually been enlarged by some 50 per cent.'

"Unless a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people' has perished from the earth, surely the present boldly avowed scheme, not only to continue but to increase these evils, will not be permitted."—*From the Address Signed by James K. Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee.*

To Populists.—"In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, the plan of this Administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest-bearing paper-money of the Government, to issue interest-burdened gold bonds, and to increase the powers, privileges, and profits of national banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people's money—the very life of business—to a selfish, heartless, and irresponsible foreign gold syndicate and its American agents and allies.

"It must be remembered also that this foreign gold syndicate and its allies have, with the connivance if not the assistance of our Government, captured and to-day control every instrument of commerce in the nation.

"In framing the Constitution our patriotic forefathers, with zealous care and with prophetic wisdom, provided that commerce should be regulated by Congress; but this tremendous power has been abdicated by Congress in favor of the gold trust and the banking ring. Money is the first great instrument of commerce; but the gold ring, not satisfied with controlling our financial system, has captured the other instruments of commerce to enable it to keep the gold-standard yoke upon our necks and 'to more thoroughly' subjugate our people and dominate our Government.

"All history teaches that those who have controlled the instruments of commerce in any country have not only controlled the commerce of that nation, but have also controlled and dominated that government. Thus, the gold syndicate and its allied monopolies in our country, having seized the great instruments of commerce, have used this tremendous power to discriminate against sections and individuals, to destroy competition, to breed business stagnation, and to create 'hard times' in the midst of plenty. Thus the organization and maintenance of great industrial trusts have been promoted which operate to aggravate the evil conditions which gave them birth. Thus they are making millions of paupers to create a few millionaires. The inevitable result must be to convert our Government into an oligarchy of sordid wealth.

"In the accomplishment of this end these evil influences must shackle opinion and muzzle discussion. They not only subsidize the press and attempt to seat their well-paid attorneys in our legislative halls, on our benches of justice, and in all other departments of government, but wherever college faculties are susceptible to pretended generosity or inverted philanthropy they carefully maneuver for either service or silence.

"The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionaires who propose to run everything, not only the instruments of commerce and our industrial system, but also as far as possible the pen of the editor and the voice, if not the intellect, of the university professor. Having succeeded in this, the conspirators will not only completely dominate the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of our Government, but will be solidly entrenched against resistance and retribution.

"Briefly stated, this is a part of the outrageous scheme. We do not arraign any political party on partizan grounds. We arraign a system and denounce a conspiracy. We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under another. —*From the Address Signed by Marion Butler and Twenty-five Senators and Representatives of the Populist Party.*

To Silver Republicans.—"The cunning plans of the beneficiaries of the gold standard and the advocates of monopoly are fast nearing completion. They need but to win one more victory to become supreme, and to be able to defy the sovereignty of the people for generations. The policy of the Republican Administration is a plain confession that the secret authors of the St. Louis platform of 1896 are in absolute control of that party. Power thus secured by false pretenses is to be ruthlessly used to carry out the ulterior designs of the conspirators. The slow processes of the twenty-five years are rapidly advancing to their goal, the near approach to which now seems to warrant dispensing with the caution and deceit that have hitherto been the necessary preliminaries of success.

"But this openness of purpose is the opportunity of patriotism. Honest men should hesitate no longer if opposed to the establishment of the government currency, if opposed to the erection of a great association of banks of issue, as the all-dominating power in the nation, if opposed to every kind of trust and monopoly, the offspring and adjunct of the money power.

"Before this awful and imminent peril to the institutions of our country every personal ambition must melt away, and every merely partizan contention must be stilled. While this issue remains unsettled, Democrat, Populist, and Silver Republican must stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. United we can save the republic, the last refuge of self-government, the one remaining hope of liberty, to succeeding centuries.

"The policy of our foes is to divide us, that they may conquer us. Let not self-interest, pride, carelessness, or folly afford them hope that we shall furnish arms against ourselves. In every State and congressional district in the Union the closest cooperation should be our watchword. After full counsel together, we should, wherever there is a contest, choose a strong champion of the common cause, and to him should be given the true allegiance and earnest support of every opponent of the party of gold and monopoly.

"The man or organization that in this grave crisis becomes responsible for discordant councils or divided energies does not deserve the blessings we are all striving to preserve."—*From the Address Signed by Charles A. Towne, Chairman National Committee of the Silver Republican Party, Eight Silver-Republican Senators and Represenatives, and Fred T. Dubois.*

Ruinous Remedy Proposed.—"I do not know any gold syndicate, either foreign or domestic, and I do not believe Mr. Butler nor any one else does; but he says, 'with the connivance, if not the assistance, of our Government,' they (the foreign gold syndicate and its allies) have 'captured, and to-day control, every instrument of commerce in the nation.' What are the instruments of commerce about which he speaks with such glib eloquence? I know that a warehouse receipt, a ship's bill of lading, a railroad receipt for a carload of farm products, a draft drawn by the seller of products upon a distant buyer, a note of hand for $100 given in exchange for goods, a simple credit on a merchant's books—gold, silver, bank-notes, bank-checks—these are all, in a proper sense, instruments of commerce, and without their use commerce would cease.

"If he means by 'instruments of commerce' these things, or any of them, his statement refutes itself, for the most ignorant know that these instruments pass freely back and forth among the people as trade and traffic are carried on. Perhaps he means by 'instruments of commerce' railroads and ships, through the agency of which, in modern days, commerce is moved. Does he mean that these instruments have been seized by the 'conspiracy of gold and monopoly' to 'breed business stagnation and to create hard times in the midst of plenty'? Let us point him and his readers to the evident lack of success in this wicked 'conspiracy,' if conspiracy, indeed, there be. During the last twenty-five years these agencies of transportation have been obliged to make easier instead of harder conditions to the people.

"The figures of one great transportation line controlling nine thousand miles of road show that during the period named the average net profit for carrying freight has fallen from 1 cent per ton per mile to $1\frac{1}{16}$ mills per ton per mile. Take transportation service as a whole, and it is clearly shown that, were the rates of twenty-five years ago now in vogue, the producers would be paying $1,000,000,000 more a year than they are actually paying for transporting their goods and wares over the railroads in the United States. Within the same period of time the cost of carrying wheat from Chicago to Buffalo has been reduced from an average of 12 cents a bushel to 1 cent a bushel. If these are the results of a conspiracy to 'create hard times in the midst of plenty,' let the conspiracy proceed. It is useless here to follow further the ingenious tissue of half-truths and no truths which clothed in language that appeals to ignorance, prejudice, and passion, carry the evil germs of hatred, disaffection, and revolution.

"It is a noticeable fact that the political leaders to whom I have referred offer, in their present address, no curative recommendations. By fair implication, their advice is: Break down! Destroy! We will name the remedies later. But we know in advance what their alleged remedies are; they are substantially found in the Chicago platform of 1896, and prominent among these is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The ruinous character of the remedy has been again and again fully exposed, and I shall not now attempt to describe the shock and ruin to our commercial and industrial life which the inauguration of this remedy would bring.

"Let me pass all this. Let us assume that the suicidal policy had prevailed, that the wrecks of domestic disaster had been cleared away, that a new generation had succeeded to their rich legacy of a fruitful land, with its boundless possibilities of productivity and commerce; would it then be to the economic advantage of the people to possess silver as the measure of value, instead of gold, as now? To answer the question, and to comprehend that the answer is true and correct, we are forced to consider the use that money serves. Money—I mean real money, metallic money—possesses three functions or qualities: It is a medium of exchange, a measure of values, a standard for deferred payments. By reason of its action as the ruling medium of exchange, it becomes the measure of value, since all things exchanged come to be stated in terms or quantities of money. It must also be held in mind that all legitimate business is simply an exchange of products or labor, money being the medium by which the exchange is effected.

"We do not want money for money's sake, but we want it for that which it will buy; thus, in the exchange of products for products, or of products for labor, or of labor for products, two steps are necessary: First, to exchange products or services for money, then exchange money for desired products or desired services. Now, in process of time, things become related to each other in terms of money; that is to say, while the exchangeable value of a bushel of wheat to a bushel of oats may be, say, one bushel of wheat for two bushels of oats, yet, if this be the true fact of their relationship, it is never thus expressed. Both are measured by price stated in money, but the price of wheat will then be twice the price of oats per bushel, and thus their ultimate relationship as to value is indirectly expressed. It is, however, this relation to each other that is important.

"A change in the money, whether that change be to one of higher or lower commercial value than the one previously in use, would cause a universal derangement in prices and a perfect dislocation in the relation of things to each other. Things enjoying a foreign market would quickly find a new price in the new money, and this price would be determined by the commercial value of the new money itself in the foreign market. Things limited in use and consumption to our domestic market, and labor-paid services of every kind, including wages, would find no such avenue to a speedy readjustment. Slowly the economic laws would operate to reestablish things in normal relationships; but the process would be slow, painful, and full of injustice to those unskilled in the arts of trade.

"Those skilled in commerce, educated and far-sighted in speculative methods, would secure great gains; general wealth would not be increased. The real gains of society must come, not by exploiting each other or by manipulating fifty-cent pieces, but by developing the power of man over the resources of nature. Assuming, again, however, that this course and these consequences had become history, and that our country had established a currency or money standard different from, and with no fixed relation to, the international standard, how would we stand affected? The foreign buyer of our commodities would compute the value of our currency in gold, and thus arrive at the sum in currency which he could give for what we had to sell. But, inasmuch as the relation of our currency to the standard would be constantly fluctuating, there would be a constant risk between sale and de-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

livery, which somebody would have to bear. And, inasmuch as no foreigner would bear it, if he could buy where he did not have to bear it, the charge would fall on our producers as part of the neessary expense of getting our goods to a competitive market.

"There would be one more fluctuation, one more element of uncertainty, one more chasm over which toll must be paid between our producer and his foreign customer, and between our consumer and the foreign producer. It would be a ruinous handicap upon our growing export trade in manufactured goods, for no American manufacturer could know what the price agreed upon in terms of foreign money would net him in our money when delivery should be made months hence. He would have to buy a gold option to have any certain basis of calculation. . . . . .

"It is at this point that the radical difference appears between international bimetalism and the Democratic scheme for the free coinage of silver without the aid or consent of any other nation. International bimetalism means the same measuring-rod over values, both at home and abroad. It involves a use of the world's money, and a resultant harmony of the exchanges. Local 'bimetalism' means a dislocation between the United States and the rest of the commercial world in a money standard. Besides all the other losses and derangements always pointed out, it means a position of continuous disadvantage in the competition for the world's trade and commerce. Nothing but the blindest disregard for the economic laws which govern us more surely than do statutory enactments can lead us into such a folly. For international bimetalism the Republican Party stands pledged. To secure it, all honorable and proper efforts will be put forth; but, until it can be secured, it is manifestly for the interest of our people to preserve, by all proper means, the present gold standard. Through it we measure by the same rule with which our competitors measure, and by it we contend in the struggle for commercial supremacy with weapons evenly matched to those of our well-armed antagonists."—*From the Address of Secretary Gage to the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, March 18.*

WANAMAKER AND PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

JOHN WANAMAKER, ex-Postmaster-General, merchant, and candidate for United States Senate last year, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania this year. His attacks on the Quay machine in the Keystone State are attracting considerable attention. In his letter accepting the nomination of the Business Men's League of Philadelphia, Mr. Wanamaker said in part:

"Let there be no misunderstanding as to where the responsibility rests, and let the Republican voter demand a strict accounting. With school funds long past due, and personal property taxes withheld from counties to allow the state treasurer to farm out millions of dollars to favorite banks; with a Capitol commission breaking down the restrictive barriers erected by popular sentiment, and planning a building that will cost millions when completed; with the knowledge that indemnity bonds, padded pay-rolls, Lexow bills, legislative junketings, and mileage-grabbers will be paid out of the state treasury, if the machine elects its governor; I am convinced from proofs in my hands from all parts of the State that the people are ready to unite with you in driving back the bosses and reentering upon their rightful inheritance."

In the course of the canvass for delegates to the Republican state convention, Mr. Wanamaker spoke at Lancaster, saying, among other things:

"Patriotically speaking, comparing the State with what she once was and what she might have been in the place she deserved in the galaxy of States, she has fallen to the rear and only a few memories of her glory are left. In olden times our statesmen were golden priests, who carried chalices of wood, but in these days we have wooden priests of statesmen, who carry chalices of gold and pockets full of places to bless and unbless their retainers.

"Corruption is at its worst, and the commercialism of politics is the chief characteristic of Pennsylvania. . . . In the fourth century of Rome in the time of the Emperor Theodosius, Hellebichus was master of the forces and Cæsarius was count of the offices. In the nineteenth century M. S. Quay is count of the offices and W. H. Andrews, prince of Lexow, is the master of forces in Pennsylvania, and we have come through the iron age and the silver age to the worst of all ages, the degraded evil age of conscienceless debauched politics. You and I need not go away from home to be convinced of this."

Among specific instances of Quay corruption in the State, Mr. Wanamaker gave the following:

"For fifteen years the control of the office of state treasurer has been the citadel of Senator Quay's power; it is believed to have yielded annually a campaign fund of not less than $100,000, mortgaging influential bankers and affording unlimited credit to borrow vast sums for personal campaigns, and exhibiting incumbents entering upon the office of state treasurer poor and on a $5,000 salary in two years retire with a competency. . . . . .

"To give a better conception of the great loss sustained by the State, the state treasurer's official monthly statement bearing date of July 1, 1893, during the money panic, shows at that time a balance of $8,123,747.69 in favored state banks paying no interest to the State. From a representative of a leading business concern of the State I learn that on the same date he was obliged to pay a premium of 3 per cent. for cash with which to pay wages. To show to what extent the fund is manipulated for political purposes, a Philadelphia bank capitalized at $150,000, a private institution whose President is Quay's old lieutenant, has continuously carried a deposit ranging from $300,000 to $1,200,000, while school districts are waiting in vain for school money long past due."

Mr. Wanamaker said his fight was against ring rule; that he had accepted the call of Republicans and no other:

"There is a growing belief that a large part of the nearly 6,000,000 of Pennsylvanians are tired of the ring rule and unwilling to submit tamely to the surrender of state affairs to Quay and W. H. Andrews; that the State is too young to go out of business altogether for herself; that we are ready for another Declaration of Independence.

"This does not mean that we take down our Republican flag and put up an independent flag. It is only the cacklers of the spacklers that say that, to befog and mystify the unthinking. We must get out of a kitchen horizon, and see large things through large hearts and clear eyes. I am a Republican of Republicans, and from my boyhood to this day I have never voted any other ticket. Neither have I scratched it or bolted it. . . . . .

"Leiter and Armour have cornered the wheat market of the United States and the king of Pennsylvania has cornered the office and the political power, and these with the legislature are busheled and barreled for spring and winter deliveries at conventions and to corporations as if all were wheat and oats.

"One Senator owns another Senator, and these control twenty-six Congressmen, who, in a solid body, train with the captain, or if any one fail the combination turns in against that man's re-election to Congress.

"That old war-horse of the party, the veteran, Congressman-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, unwilling to take orders, must give place to a new man whom it is said the orders have gone out to elect. This tightly bound up political ring in Pennsylvania is just as possible in other States. Take three such States and see where we are. It is a triumvirate next to omnipotent.

"National politics are ruled with an iron rod, and the bills are all paid by contractors and legislatively benefited interests.

"Is Pennsylvania too blind to see the drift of the times and too dull to see her large responsibility in bringing on this condition that well may make many people nervous and fearful?

"I have faith in the masses of the people. There are times to listen to the quiet voter; sometimes he is only a tenth man, this time he is the every third man.

"The old man, tired and disgusted with bossism, must step out and take up the war-cry again. The young man who has concluded politics is a hopeless task must reenter the ranks and do his best. Professional men and those who have stood aloof from politics, pronouncing the system as steeped in mud, must make it to their liking by association and service.

"If party spectacles are too narrow let us broaden them at least enough to see the public good.

"The thing to be cared for above personal consideration is the right. With this conviction I enter for the war, not for one summer or one autumn or one winter or one year, but for all the years until Pennsylvania is redeemed, and true to the traditions of Lincoln and Grant who died for Republicanism and the country."

The Lancaster county primaries, however, resulted in the de-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

feat of state Senator Kaufmann, the Wanamaker leader in the legislature, by a large majority, and Mr. Quay controls the delegation.

Meanwhile Philadelphia is concerned about revelations and admissions of bribery in the city councils in connection with the recent attempt to contract with a private company for the filtration of the city water-supply. And the independent candidacy of Dr. S. C. Swallow for governor (who polled 119,000 votes for the state treasurer on the Prohibition ticket last year) on the platform "Thou Shalt Not Steal," is assuming some importance in the press.

Wanamaker Questioned.—"We can scarcely credit our own senses when they tell us upon the testimony of hard facts that Mr. Wanamaker, the author of this passage [indictment of Quay corruption in letter of acceptance quoted above] is the same man who collected upward of $200,000 as a campaign fund in 1888, and put the money in the hands of Quay, the author of all this mischief. It was Mr. Wanamaker who declared then he had received the Postmaster-Generalship as a reward for this work. It was the same man who looted the railway mail service and permitted the removal of 30,000 postmasters. What wrong and suffering was inflicted in that one act! It was Mr. Wanamaker who used his official position to secure the attendance of the representatives of the South American republics at the Grand Depot, and then made a plea to them for his own commercial advantage. He it was of whom Thomas Dolan said:

"'Not only did Mr. Wanamaker use his influence to have Mr. Quay's friends appointed in this city, but he likewise interested himself in the appointments made throughout the State, and he was untiring in his efforts.'

"Why should Mr. Wanamaker shudder at the Frankenstein for whose creation and endowment with life he is partly responsible? If every county in the State is, as he depicts, a Quay stronghold, why did he, by aiding Quay appointments, help to make it so? If he is ready to go forward in the battle for political emancipation, why did he join Mr. Thomas Dolan in helping to bind on Philadelphia the odious gas monopoly, asserting that it would be a public benefit, and hiding the fact, until it was revealed by the question of a bystander, that he had a financial interest in promoting the sale of this rich monopoly? What have the workingmen of this city to say as to the part Mr. Wanamaker played in the settlement of the trolley-car strike? And what have the small storekeepers, here and throughout the State, to say regarding his influence on their trade? Is he in relation to these things truly a people's representative? If Mr. Wanamaker is the representative champion of purity in an election canvass, why, when he ran for the Senate, did he or his agents purchase editorials as tho they were advertisements? This certainly is one of the most pernicious forms of corruption to which the press can be subjected. Why did he permit Edmund Dunn, of Connellsville, to buy a promise to vote for him from T. Clarke Baldwin at a cost of $500? Why did Mr. Wanamaker compromise the suit for bribery against his agent Van Valkenburg, instead of fighting it to the uttermost, and so proving that gentleman's innocence—if he was innocent? These are but examples of many equally pertinent and searching questions which have stared Mr. Wanamaker for months, and some of them for years, unanswered, and, as we are forced to believe, unanswerable."—*City and State (Municipal League Organ), Philadelphia.*

Strength of the Boss.—"It will not be the first time the Business Men's League and Mr. Quay have measured swords. Several previous attempts have been made by the former to overthrow the boss of the Republican machine in the Keystone State, but the machine was either too strong or the league too weak, and the efforts put forth merely resulted in entrenching Quay more firmly in power.

"The business men hold to the view that their defeat was accomplished by corrupt methods, while the other side claims to have the support of a majority of the voters. Unless we concede popular government to be a failure in Pennsylvania, it must be assumed that the Business Men's League has not yet succeeded in gaining that confidence or in impressing the masses with that belief in its ability to give them good government which is essential to victory at the polls.

"Whether the league shall be more successful this year remains to be seen. The results of some recent reform movements have not been such as to create an overwhelming desire for a continuance of the experiment. In New York, Tammany, after having been out of power for several years, was reinstated by an overwhelming majority, altho it does not profess to be affiliated with reformers. Evidently the people were unable to see that any advantage had accrued to them from the change.

"Mr. Quay also stands closer to the public than most members of the Business Men's League. He knows what the masses want better than his opponents. Herein lies the secret of his strength. To this advantage he adds ability to make the most of his resources."—*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*

"That there is ample occasion for revolt is undeniable, altho it could be wished that another time had been taken when there was no danger of involving the sound-money cause. The attack, led as it is by a Republican of national prominence, is a serious one for Quay, altho he may feel secure in his entrenchments behind the machine. He will not answer. That is not his way. Addition, division, and silence is his policy. The people of Pennsylvania, however, have smashed the machine before, and they may do it again."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Portland, Me.*

The Monkeys and the Asses—A Parable. — Mr. Bolton Hall, prominent for years as an exponent of the single tax, has just published a little book of social-reform fables entitled "Even As You and I." The aim of the book is rather to shame us into a sense of responsibility for unjust conditions than to urge any particular remedy for such conditions, tho the latter purpose is not entirely absent. As a sample of Mr. Hall's method we give his parable, "Because They Were Asses":

"The Monkeys, being as lazy as you and I, began to ride the Donkeys. A big Monkey would ride in front of the herd; this he called 'being their leader'; altho, since the Donkeys were strong, he had in the end to go the way the Donkeys wished.

"Sometimes the Donkeys kicked. Then the Monkeys called them 'Anarchists.'

"The Monkeys grew so fat and heavy that the Asses had no strength remaining to get their own food.

"They began to complain, and to seek for causes and cures. A sweet girl Monkey said: 'I will take them some flowers to allay their discontent—we will establish a Flower Mission.' The Monkeys subscribed liberally.

"A dear little Monkey added: 'I will hold a Charity Fair, which will raise enough from the Benevolent Apes to send some of the young Asses' Colts to the fields for a week.' The Monkeys called that 'Enlightened Charity.' A long-eared Monkey cried: 'No, preach temperance; those Beasts of Asses drink so much that they have no time to eat and nothing to eat in the time if they had it.' The Monkeys restricted the sale of drink—to Asses.

"A Big Ass said: 'What we need is a high wall around so as to keep out pauper hay—then the Monkeys will give us employment cultivating hay fields, and pay us with some of the hay.' The Monkeys made a wall so close that the Asses could not see through it. Said a small Donkey: 'We need cheaper money so that we can buy some leisure time from the Monkeys who make the money.' The Monkeys did not like this—they were only Monkeys.

"'Now,' said an Ecclesiastical Ape, 'sin is at the bottom of all this. These Monkeys are on top of you because your hearts are corrupt.' So he preached to the Monkeys about the depravity of Donkeys.

"'I have discovered,' said a Mule, 'that it is because lower-class animals are lazy—too lazy to graze—that all this want and suffering exists.' (The Monkeys made that Mule a Professor.)

"Still the Asses kicked.

"'Have we not done all that we could for you?' said the Monkeys. 'What you really need is a strong Government, to provide formidable Arms for us, and to insure the stability of the Social Order.' Then the Asses voted additional appropriations for all these things, and many enlisted in the 'National Guard.'

"The Monkeys had the spending of the Money."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JOHN WANAMAKER has just had his gubernatorial spring opening.—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

THE peace the Administration is after seems to be the kind that passeth all understanding, too.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE money that Spain will not spend for bread in Cuba it can not spend for war-ships.—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

THERE is every reason to think the whole cloth from which certain newspaper lies are made is woven from yarns.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

THESE are the times Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan can afford to shake hands and thank heaven they are private citizens.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

WHAT an old plutocrat Uncle Sam is! He raises fifty millions just by shifting that little amount from one pocket to the other.—*The Hawkeye, Burlington, Iowa.*

BEFORE leaving Washington the other day General Miles said: "It is very hard to tell what will happen." It will be noticed that the general is conservative.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

ACCORDING to estimates it will cost England $240,000,000 to keep everything and everybody peaceable and comfortable like this year. This comes pretty near being peace at any price.—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

MOST DIFFICULT OF POLAR PROBLEMS.—"I suppose that there are many problems which polar explorers seek to solve," said the unscientific man.

"Yes," replied the intrepid traveler, "a great many."

"What is the most important one?"

"Getting back."—*The Star, Washington.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

BRUNETIÈRE ON ART AND MORALITY.

THAT the great Russian moralist and artist, Tolstoï, and the leading French literary critic, Brunetière, should independently and almost simultaneously formulate substantially similar views on the relation between art and morality, is a curious coincidence. Tolstoï's emphatic rejection of beauty as the ultimate object of art is, in fact, reenforced by rather novel, if not startling, arguments of Brunetière. He recently delivered a lecture on the subject of art, and from a report in the *Journal des Débats* we translate freely the following *résumé* of Brunetière's leading ideas:

"The doctrine which treats art as some divine power in humanity, a doctrine finding expression in poetic hymns to the eternal beauty of art, M. Brunetière held to be false and pernicious. He was very far from bowing to the claims of beauty. It is not true, he insisted, that art, even the art of genius, ennobled and elevated everything it touched, as artists and their theoretical defenders would have the world believe. The supposed purity and innocence of Greek plastic art was, if not deliberate hypocrisy, then at least an impertinent jest. It was pagan art, and paganism was unquestionably the 'wild adoration of the energy of nature.'

"At the basis of every form of art there lies, according to Brunetière, the seed and germ of immorality, which require only a favoring condition to blossom forth into full flower. To prove this, three important considerations were presented. In the first place art in every form appeals to us solely by means of pleasure or sensual gratification. Where there is no beauty there is no emotional gratification, and it is therefore natural and unavoidable that art should aim at the excitation of pleasurable emotions and make it its only end and object. The art of the eighteenth century was passed in review to substantiate this thesis. Even the elegies of André Chenier were a perpetual incitement to intoxication and delight, the more dangerous because of their exquisite elegance.

"In the second place, what is, at bottom, the principle of all art? The answer is—imitation of nature. But nature is not always beautiful. Indeed, she is often ugly and repulsive. So immoral is nature, so repugnant to our ideals of ethical beauty, that all morality is really a protest against the cosmic process. Nor is nature truthful, being full of illusions and deceptions and exceptions to apparent rules. Hence to imitate nature is to fall into a course condemned by human morality.

"In the third place, art is demoralizing in its effect on its devotees. The artist, in consequence of the legitimate necessity of cultivating that susceptibility, that originality and responsiveness to stimuli and impressions, which constitute the very springs of his talent, is led into excessive, abnormal individualism, into contempt of reality and men, into scornful indifference to human cares and interests and healthy feelings. In other words, the true artist too often becomes an egoist, an anti-social being. It is sufficient to refer to the intensely anti-social doctrines of Flaubert and the De Goncourts."

Developing these ideas, Brunetière explained the present neglect of Raphael, so long universally popular, and the revival of general interest in the Italian artists of the fifteenth century. Modern lovers of art, he said, are guided in their estimates solely by the test of emotional gratification, and the colors and subject are everything to them. No other criterion is present to their mind, hence the doctrine of art for art's sake, which really means art for pleasure's sake.

What, then, is Brunetière's positive idea about the place and function of art? It differs little from that of Tolstoï, it appears. The report concludes as follows:

"Art must be subordinated to a higher end than pleasure. Art has a social function, and morality is that social conscience the dictates of which art must follow if it would discharge its mission. But as our ideas are relative, and everything must be judged with reference to other truths and facts, the social mission of art must be determined by other social factors—religion, custom, science. In the hegemony of any one of these forces there is danger. The hegemony of religion produces theocracy; it was the cause of the decline of the papacy. The hegemony of tradition has led to the moral death of China; the hegemony of art is responsible for the decadence of the Italy of the sixteenth century and of Greece of the time of Alexander.

"What is essential, therefore, is that, while neither of these forces should trench upon the proper domain of any other, due balance among them should be preserved. This condition existed in the most glorious epochs of the history of civilization—in the age of Louis XIV., for instance. But does it depend on human will to establish or restore the needful equilibrium? Yes, answers Brunetière, it does; and since the equilibrium is to-day disturbed in favor of art and science, it is our duty to assert and secure the recognition of the claims of the neglected factors—religion and custom and social morality."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN THE BAPTIST ON THE STAGE.

IT may be that the pen is mightier than the sword; but, in countries where the censor reigns, the blue pencil seems to be, temporarily at least, mightier than the pen. Herrmann Sudermann is counted one of the four greatest living dramatists of Europe, the other three being Ibsen, Hauptmann, and Maeterlinck; but this fact has not preserved his latest play, "Johannes," from a delay of many weeks in publication because the dramatic censor of Germany could not sooner make up his mind to let the play be produced. Nor did the censor remove his ban, so report says, until the Emperor himself was appealed to and the prohibition removed by imperial command. The play was finally enacted in Berlin, January 15, and in book form several editions were exhausted in a few days. The "Johannes" of Sudermann is John the Baptist, and it is presumed that the use of a biblical character was the cause of the censor's objection. *The Speaker* (London), in reviewing the play, describes it briefly in the following words:

"The story of John the Baptist is one of the few biblical subjects that seem to possess a perennial fascination for the dramatic poet. Sudermann is, however, the first essentially realistic writer—we need hardly make an exception in favor of Flaubert's *conte* 'Hérodias'—who has made the theme his own; and it must be admitted that he has brought the old story into the sphere of modern sympathies with no small ingenuity. He is more faithful to the historical and legendary basis of the story than we should have expected from a modern writer, who naturally lays most stress on the psychological side of the drama. Herr Sudermann is an inveterate ideologist; some years ago, when 'realism' and 'idealism' were still the battle-cries which divided the literary world into opposite camps, Sudermann's method of building up dramas and novels round abstract ideas made him a bone of contention between the two parties in Germany; it was no easy matter to decide to which he belonged. Like his former plays, 'Johannes,' too, is built round an idea; just as 'Die Ehre' was a kind of Socratic exposition of ideas of honor, so 'Johannes' has, as its ethical background, the Christian doctrine of love. The tragedy of John the Baptist's life in Sudermann's play is that love, the *charitas* which had always appeared to him either weakness or sin, should be the corner-stone of the faith of the Master whose forerunner he is. One of the most impressive scenes of the play is where *John* learns from the Galileans at the gate of the temple that Jesus of Nazareth teaches His followers to love their enemies; it is this new gospel of love that stays his hand when, at the crucial moment of his life, he raises it to stone the sinning Tetrarch.

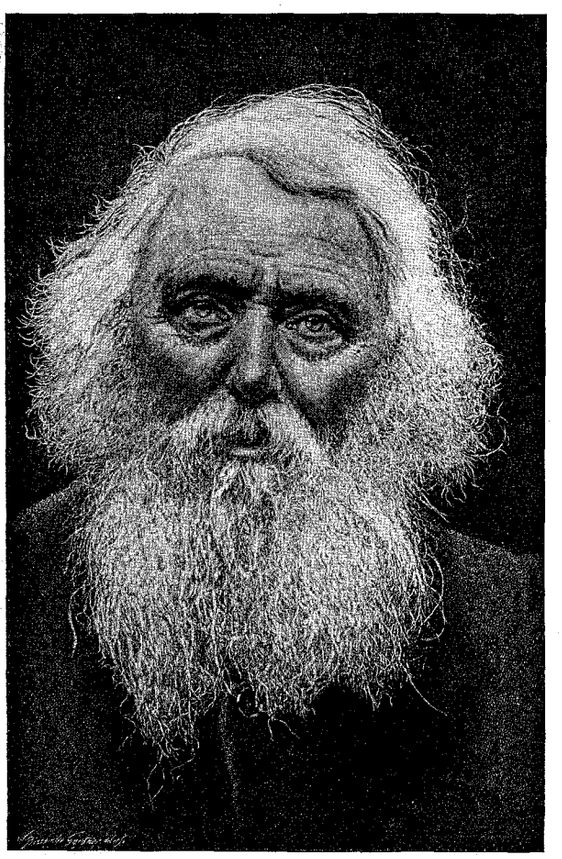
"Sudermann has preserved with the utmost care the tone of the New Testament in his play; his language, when he is not quoting the exact words of the Testament, is closely molded upon it. And yet something essential is missing. This quasi-realism, which clings so rigidly to the letter, gives an impression of baldness and leaves us unsatisfied; there is a lack of poetry. . . . We see nothing of the wilderness, and the pomp of Herod's court is little more than an opera background. 'Johannes comes at times dangerously near being a modern play in historical costume. We

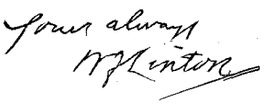
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

do not look to Sudermann for the lyric beauty of Grillparzer, but we at least expect something of the 'historical sense' that marks Ibsen's 'Emperor and Galilean.' With all respect for the change that has come over artistic canons since the decay of Romanticism, we feel, after reading a play like 'Johannes,' that there is after all a good deal of truth in Goethe's axiom that verse is the only possible medium for the higher drama."

AN HISTORIC ART CONTROVERSY.

THE recent death of William J. Linton, the engraver, revives memories of a very lively controversy that raged in America a generation ago and of which he was the initiator and chief figure. Mr. Linton's theories of the art of engraving were finally overborne, but he never surrendered, and he died, as one may





Courtesy of *The Art Interchange.*

say, asserting that the supplanting of wood-engraving in the present day by mechanical processes of reproduction has been due to the rejection of his theories.

Aside also from this controversy, Mr. Linton was an interesting personage. The brother of Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the novelist, he himself had a strong literary bent, filling at one time an editorial position on the London *Spectator*, achieving considerable fame as poet, essayist, and critic, and collaborating with Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard in an elaborate compilation of "English Verse" in five volumes. He was also, before leaving England, something of a revolutionist, editing a Chartist paper, being one of the enthusiastic supporters of the movement for a republic in France, of Italian unity, of the freedom of Poland, an intimate friend of Mazzini, and a translator of Lamennais's book on "Modern Slavery."

As an engraver, Linton was one of the Bewick school, and one of the most strenuous upholders of the idea that the wood-engraver must himself be an artist, and not the mere slavish mechanical reproducer of other artists' lines. When he came to America artistic affairs were at a low ebb here, and he was hailed with enthusiasm as the most distinguished engraver who had ever visited our shores. A dinner was given in his honor by New York engravers, and his work soon became apparent in such volumes as "Picturesque America" and "The Aldine." He was for a short time teacher of engraving in the Cooper Institute School of Design.

For the facts above stated, we are indebted to Miss Caroline A. Powell, one of Linton's best pupils, who writes in *The Art Interchange* (March); and the portrait here given is from a wood-engraving made by one of Linton's personal friends, W. Biscombe Gardner, of England.

Of the controversy to which reference has already been made, Miss Powell writes as follows:

"Dr. Holland and Roswell Smith, seeing that the time was ripe for a magazine which should show enterprise and originality in artistic matters as well as literary, projected *Scribner's Monthly*, now *The Century*. Their aim was to get the best artists to make their illustrations, but these artists were not willing to give their pictures to be reproduced, if the personal character of them was to be eliminated by the engraver. This was at issue with Linton's teachings, for he held that the engraver should be at liberty to improve at will. The new school of engraving, of which Mr. Timothy Cole is the foremost representative, held that the engraver's aim should be to give the artist's work, faults and all. And so it was that in *The Atlantic Monthly* appeared an article from Linton's pen, with a scathing attack on the new school.

"The discussion was taken up by other periodicals, and Dr. Holland made a heated reply. It is not often that a discussion of this kind, mainly concerning technique, will be found interesting to the general public, but the fact that it was so shows what a hold pictorial illustration has on the popular mind. Mr. Linton was equal to a contest of this sort, and it is characteristic of him that while attending to the main battle he carried on a side skirmish with the then editor of the magazine in which his first broadside appeared—Mr. William D. Howells. The point at issue here was that Mr. Howells conceived it to be his duty to strike out or alter expressions not up to the standard. Mr. Linton strongly objected to the changes, and addressed a fiery letter to the editor of *The Atlantic*. This was followed by a reply from Mr. Howells, and a letter from the publishers intimating that an apology from Mr. Linton would be in order. Mr. Linton replied, defending his position with much earnestness, and reminded Mr. Howells that he had presumed to correct the English of a man who had been an editor either before he was born or at least when he was a child. The correspondence was collected in a pamphlet and printed by Mr. Linton. Meanwhile the discussion concerning engraving was going on in the various periodicals. Many opinions were expressed, and artists and engravers were interviewed on the subject. Amid all the discussion about the use of white line, cross line, texture, etc., the main question was a matter of reproduction or translation—which does the artist or author of the work prefer? If the player of a Beethoven sonata, be he Paderewski or Rubinstein, does not give us Beethoven but a beautiful arrangement of his own with Beethoven's work as a substructure, the musical public will object, however much they may admire the ingenuity or genius of the pianist. Artists admired Linton's work, but they would prefer not to be translated by him or by those who practised his teachings, especially when, as Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson showed in the case of one of his own drawings, Linton went so far as to turn what he had drawn for a flowering meadow into a rushing stream. And yet Linton's engravings were so admirable that the engravers of the new school found nothing better to study. Mr. Cole, against whom the criticisms were mainly directed, was a student and admirer of his work, and acknowledged his indebtedness to Linton, and when the discussion was at its height made a friendly call to assure him that there was no irritation on his side. The criticisms on the young engravers, moreover, were of advantage to them, and thereafter they made efforts to translate in a broader way, without slavishly copying defects or preserving unessential details. The truth seems to be that Linton was too great a man to be simply the interpreter of the thoughts of others. His individuality was so pronounced that it overbalanced the personality of the artist he sought to translate; and while we can recall a number of glorious cuts he made from the drawings of others, many of them perhaps better than the originals, he is seen to more complete satisfaction in his engravings from his own designs."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POVERTY OF ITALIAN LITERATURE.

ITALIAN literature of the year 1897 has recently been discussed by two prominent critics, one French, the other Italian. The former, M. T. de Wyzewa, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (December) refers to a journey made some two years ago by an Italian journalist, Señor Ugo Ojetti, for the purpose of discovering the writers of his country and of finding out whether there really was the then much-talked-of Latin renaissance. "The responses which he received," says M. de Wyzewa,

"did not, unhappily, put him at his ease. The greater part of the Italian writers readily admitted that a future awakening of Latin genius would be the most desirable thing in the world, and several of them knew the exact form, the only form, under which it would be possible to produce it. . . . Some said that Italian literature must first create a language; others, that they would have to extricate themselves from foreign influence, and — a strange phenomenon — the great majority of these gentlemen wished to exclude in any case from all right of participation in a Latin renaissance those of their *confrères* who alone, by the splendor of their works, had drawn upon Italian literature the eyes of the world. For instance, Gabriele D'Annunzio, who had given the impression of a sudden renewal of Latin genius, was criticized by Italian judges of incontestable authority as, if not wanting talent, at least of having a talent foreign to the spirit of the race. They compared him with Fogazzaro, with Verga, with Manzoni, and even Petrarch. . . . . .

"But the interesting search of the Italian explorer gave us the impression that a change was in progress on the other side of the mountains. . . . A profound uneasiness existed in all minds, and the literary battle became stronger from year to year.

"Two years have passed since then, and the change which was awaited has been produced. But alas! that change has in it nothing of a renaissance. The number of books has increased and the number of writers. But not only has the old Latin genius not reawakened, but one might even say that nothing should be more delayed than to hope for its reawakening. . . . Italian literature has neither become more plastic nor more philosophic, nor more cosmopolitan, nor even more *Italian*."

M. de Wyzewa then speaks of the ascendency which D'Annunzio has now obtained over his Italian contemporaries, and then proceeds:

"But the influence of D'Annunzio is not the only one to which they submit, nor . . . the most to be regretted. They show themselves very much occupied with new theories, or rather hypotheses of science, and in particular those which are invented every day with a remarkable fecundity and an imperturbable assurance by the anthropologists, criminologists, psychophysiologists of the school of Signor Lombroso. It is very well known how active and clamorous that school is, and the insistence with which it sets itself to transform into general laws the inconsiderable facts observed in passing. But perhaps it is not known what an enormous importance they have gained in Italy, and the truly extraordinary rebound which they have produced in the most diverse domains of intellectual life. Out of twenty books which have appeared, at least ten are manifestly inspired by the Lombrosist doctrines. The greatest literary success of the year is conceded to a work by Signor Niceforo, 'The Criminality in Sardaigne.' Another criminologist, Signor Sighelo, appears in a new work, 'Sectarian Criminality.' The criminal chronicles of Ferrero and Sighele find more readers than the most pathetic romances. All this naturally gives to the new Italian literature a special character. The influence of D'Annunzio and Lombroso have rendered it at the same time Nietszchen, pre-Raphaelite, and criminological."

M. de Wyzewa concludes his article by a brief review of what he considers the three principal Italian romances of the year: "L'Incantesimo," by E. A. Butti; "Roberta," by Luciano Zuccoli; and "L'Invisibile," by Dominico Ciampoli.

In the *Nuova Antologia* (January 15) Domenico Oliva comments on the same subject and the same writers. He says in part:

"The profits of the year are not pleasing; a scarce harvest and one of little value. There are some exceptions . . . but the general result reveals weakness, little originality, hasty work, business preoccupations, and no, or very few, preoccupations of art. I had hoped that the year 1897 would be a year of fulfilment, not of decadence; but the best writers have concluded to rest and grant to the critics a vacation period. . . . If this, however, is the critic's vacation, it is not a pleasing one. . . . When there remain but two or three great writers of a literary period, what does it matter that there are other smaller ones? It is certain that, if we contemplate the poverty of the year 1897 only, it will be necessary to affirm that Italy has no literature. And why? Precisely because the greater ones have kept silence. No great or strong work has been published this year as a witness to our energy and vitality. Fogazzaro is silent. . . . Another of our great writers is Giovanni Verga, and he also is silent."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROMANCE OF THE IRISH STAGE.

DUBLIN before the Union, with its Parliament, its state processions, and its courtly festivities, its dueling and abductions, its reckless gambling, its roystering, and its mad extravagance, its playhouses, the "Aungier" and the "Smock Alley"—this is the stirring stuff that goes to the making of Fitzgerald

PEG WOFFINGTON.

Molloy's "Romance of the Irish Stage: With Pictures of the Irish Capital in the Eighteenth Century"; and verily the tale he tells is "as good as a play."

In setting the records of the town beside the stories of the stage, the one being but a reflection of the other, the author has consulted innumerable histories, biographies, news-sheets, playbills, manuscripts, "as a hundred exposures of the camera may be necessary to the production of a single animated photograph"; and the result is a kaleidoscopic show of fantastic or grotesque aspects of life, such as the writers of that time called "humors"—humors of the castle or the court, of the club or the coffee-house, of the playhouse or the booth, of the gambling-den, of the dueling-field, of the college or the streets, of gown and town.

The author contemplates the Irish stage in the eighteenth century as the central object in a picture of the Irish capital; and that is a picture of brightness and bustle, of thoroughfares

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thronged by crowds that were strangely picturesque. All day long, and far into the night, the party-colored procession streamed along; in the forenoon, the hawkers crying their wares; sober citizens in plum-colored suits, with long flaps to the waistcoat, full periwigs, and worsted stockings rolled at the knees; physicians, in solemn black, with lace ruffles; officers and privates, always in uniform; dandies, in green or blue "cabinet" coats, with gold or silver brandenburghs; lawyers, in great wigs and long cravats; running footmen, in white jackets, colored sashes, and black velvet caps, bearing tall staffs surmounted by the crests of their masters; and last, but by no means least, in their vociferous self-assertion, university students, in black gowns.

From midday till three of the clock, the fashionable dinner hour, and from eight in the evening, the time for routs and assemblies, until early next morning, the thoroughfares were blocked by the chairs of women of quality, who seldom walked abroad:

"Convenient and, in days of ease and leisure, delightful conveyances, gold-mounted, lined with brocade, and emblazoned with armorial bearings; while coaches, big as state beds, with outriders and footmen in gorgeous liveries, drove their occupants to the castle levees, to the balls given by the nobility, or to Parliament House, where sat 249 temporal and 22 spiritual peers, with 300 commoners."

When the Aungier Theater was opened on May 19, 1734, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Dorset, came with his duchess to grace the event; in a coach-and-six they came with outriders and liveried footmen with wands, and escorted by a clattering company of dragoons. Following the ducal equipage came a string of coaches that emptied the castle of its guests, its suite of attendants, and its officers:

"Then, under the soft light of wax candles in their brass sconces, what a sight was to be seen! Fair women in patches and feathers, with diamonds galore on their white necks; brave men in laced coats, of all colors of the rainbow; stars and ribbons on many a breast, and a wig on every head. What a waving of fans, and rattling of swords, and interchange of courtesies, before they settled down to hear Griffith speak the prologue."

The drama of the streets affords a picturesque, if not an edifying, contrast to this engaging scene: pilloried offenders, called by the crowd the "Babes in the Wood"; an occasional amusing procession, headed by a miscreant who had been imprisoned for stealing bodies from St. Andrew's churchyard, and made up of idlers and street boys, cheering, mocking, cruelly taunting, the wretched women who were being whipped through the town for keeping disorderly houses; prisoners for debt in the City Marshalsea, stretching their hands through the iron bars, and imploring the charity of the passing crowd:

"Those who, at night, passed this same place, which received debtors and malefactors alike, occasionally heard stranger and sadder sounds—the sound of ribald songs, the oaths of card-players, the laughter of drunkards, when some convict, doomed to be executed in the morning, was being 'waked' by his friends, who had probably robbed, begged, or pawned, that they might get admittance to the prison by bribing the jailer, and bring whisky that the criminal's last night be a merry one."

In the club-houses, men of social or military distinction sought excitement in gaming or dueling; and in the taverns and coffee-houses wits, lampooners, pamphleteers, lovers of the play gathered to exchange or invent news. The players' tavern was the "House of Lords." "Jack's" coffee-house was the resort of writers—Dean Swift, for example, who was worshiped by the people and Thomas Parnell, wit and poet, who had a living at Finglass. Young bloods and men-about-town made Lucas's coffee-house their own, and fought pretty duels in the yard, while the rest of the company watched the play from the windows, and laid wagers on the result. Lord Rosse was the amiable founder of the "Hellfire Club," which met in San's Court, and was distinguished for "indulgence in all that the Devil would do if he ran stark mad."

In 1736 the Theater Royal in Aungier Street was doing a good business with the dancing of Boreau and Delemaine and Peg Woffington; for it was not until February of the next year that the delectable Peggy was given a speaking part, and then she played *Ophelia* in "Hamlet." All Dublin was stirred when Peggy appeared, for she was a daughter of the town, and "a neighbor's child." Her mother was a laundress, and the lassie had sold oranges in the theater. When she rushed in "where angels fear to tread," and showed herself as the "beautified *Ophelia*," a friendly and generous audience met her with hearty good-will, and did not laugh even when some player, in the pause of a tragic soliloquy, stopped to snuff the tallow-candles that were stuck in iron sconces over the stage. But when afterward she appeared in "a breeches part" as *Phillis* in "The Conscious Lovers," or as the *Female Officer*, in the farce of that name, she brought down the house. And when, in April, 1739, she challenged comparison with several famous actors by personating that generous, reckless, frolicsome spark, *Sir Harry Wildair* in "The Constant Couple," she scored a memorable dramatic triumph in the face of a fashionable and critical audience.

Then came Quin, questionable offspring of a queer Irish marriage, heavy of figure, coarsely featured, pompous, affected, obsequious for turtle and venison at the tables of the great, often offensive and irascible—but with a notable reputation as an actor at a time when his fustian declamation was in vogue; hero of a duel in which he had killed his man, and, above all, a funny teller of Irish stories. People loved to hear him roll out his cumbrous speeches in Cato and Juba, and at his benefit he took £126, a great sum at that time.

(*To be concluded.*)

NOTES.

MR. WALTER PULITZER, in a recent letter in the Newark *Call* [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 12, 1898], disparaged Sir Arthur Sullivan in comparing him with DeKoven. Mr. D. E. Hervey, of Newark, immediately wrote a reply, in the course of which he said: "It is always unfortunate when one composer has to be bolstered up by depreciating another. Certainly in one thing Smith and DeKoven might well imitate Gilbert and Sullivan. It was among their principles never to allow a woman to appear on the stage in men's clothes, nor to permit one to appear in an indecent or unnecessarily abbreviated costume, nor to allow any character to give utterance to any word or phrase which would not be permitted in an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. These good principles went far to help the success of their operettas."

A FEAT in rapid writing is reported by the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post*, of which the hero is Mr. J. M. Barrie. The one-act play, "Platonic Friendship," which he has just presented to Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Cyril Maude, the hero and heroine of the dramatic version of "The Little Minister," was begun and finished within a few hours. Mr. Barrie has already received from the Haymarket Theater, says the London correspondent of the Bradford *Observer*, £6,000 in author's fees for his dramatic version of "The Little Minister," and has a good deal more to receive before it is withdrawn. Mr. E. Rose and Mr. Stanley Weyman drew £10,000 in fees for the "Red Robe," and Mr. Rose and Mr. Anthony Hope each received £7,000 for "The Prisoner of Zenda." These amounts, however, are small compared with the vast sum pocketed by Mr. Brandon Thomas for "Charley's Aunt."

SINCE President Andrews retreated from the educational scheme projected by *The Cosmopolitan*, it has not had so prominent a place among newspaper topics; but it seems that the work is being carried forward with no little success. *The Cosmopolitan* for February says: "More than twelve thousand students were on the roll of applicants for admission to the Cosmopolitan University a little more than four months after the plan had been first given to the public. This demonstration is complete as to the work to be done. Nothing could better illustrate its necessity. A brief consideration of the figures will show that in point of numbers it exceeds any movement known to educational annals, the entering class embracing a larger number of students than are on the rolls of both entering and graduating classes of all the universities of our country. During the last six weeks President Potter has gathered a corps of able young assistants, and preliminary organization has been completed. Before the issue of this magazine the regular instruction of students will have been begun. Entering upon new paths, with few precedents to guide, the work of the University will not in the beginning approximate that degree of excellence which will come as the result of experience and perfected organization. But it starts with an educational staff who feel an enthusiasm for their field and will devote to it their most earnest efforts." The unexpectedly large proportions the work has assumed makes it clear that the $150,000 given by the magazine will be insufficient. The editor expresses confidence, however, that generous and appreciative friends will appear and assure the success of the undertaking.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PROBABLE FATE OF ANDREE.

IT is very easy to prophesy after the event; so people are now telling us that Andrée never had any chance of success, that his equipment was bad, his plan foolish, and his whole aim unscientific. In short, they say, any sensible man might have known beforehand what the result would be. A leading article in *Gaea* (Leipsic, April), takes very much this tone, as will be seen from the appended translation; but however much the candid reader may regret that the explorer is not here to defend himself, he can not but think that the criticisms contain a good deal of common sense. Says the writer of the article:

"After a long silence on the subject of Andrée's balloon, the attention of the public has been again called to the subject by a communication made by Professor Nordenskjold to the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Nordenskjold reported that news had come to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that between the 4th and 7th of August, 1897, a balloon was seen by several persons in British Columbia near the headwaters of the Fraser River, in latitude 50° 20′ north and longitude 121° 30′ west. This news has been widely commented on in the daily press, since such a man as Nordenskjold has thought it of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Stockholm academy. Unfortunately a sober consideration of it reveals nothing especially worthy of belief.

"Professor von Richthofen criticized the news most severely as follows in an interview with a reporter:

"'To show on what slender foundations this latest story rests, we may note the fact that in the neighborhood of the place mentioned in the despatch, where the balloon was said to have been seen, is a railroad. As the locality, therefore, was almost in direct communication with civilization, it is quite inexplicable why five months should have elapsed before the news of such an event should have reached us. Last autumn the Berlin Geographical Society received a letter from the same region of which the last telegram speaks, containing news of the same import as that in the Stockholm despatch. In this circle of distinguished local scientists so little importance was attributed to it that the outside world is just beginning to be informed of it. The similarity of the origin and contents of the news received three months ago in Berlin and that just announced in Sweden leave no room for doubt that we have to deal with one and the same piece of information.'

"It seems that we must reconcile ourselves to the idea of the destruction of Andrée and his companions. The undertaking was, so to speak, a doubtful one from its very outset, for the basis of the entire plan, which rested on a knowledge of the air-currents in the north-polar regions, was mistaken. We know absolutely nothing of the currents north of Siberia and Franz-Josef Land, with the exception of those that Nansen has told us about. It was, therefore, a groundless assumption of Andrée's that the wind would carry him from Spitzbergen over the Pole, or at least in its neighborhood, toward the northern coast of America. The fact that a year previous Andrée had waited in vain for a wind favorable to his undertaking should have taught him that such a wind did not exist for practical purposes. For the prevalence and therefore the force of a current is in ordinary circumstances proportional to its frequency. Thus it would be, altho a venturesome feat, not at all a doubtful one, to undertake a balloon journey from the eastern coast of the United States to Europe; for over the Atlantic Ocean we know by experience that the air moves generally east or northeast.

"Recently, too, from competent authorities there has come severe criticism of the equipment of Andrée's balloon. In this particular the expedition was not fitted out with the necessary professional and technical knowledge. It is much to be regretted that these criticisms were not made public before the departure of the expedition, for the manner and material of the outfit were known long in advance. We can not, of course, go into the technical details here, but we must raise another point whose discussion is quite proper. In the daily papers, Andrée's balloon expedition has always been treated as of the greatest scientific importance. This assumption can not be denied too strenuously. A journey to the Pole in a balloon has nothing to do with scientific objects and is in itself calculated to add nothing to scientific fact. It should be said that Andrée himself was perfectly clear on this point. The only observations of value that could be made in a balloon are meteorological. But their value depends on an exact knowledge of the location and height of the balloon. Finally, the place where the balloon landed, by comparison with its starting-point, would give the prevailing direction of the wind. That is all. Whether the route of the balloon led over the Pole, or what its path was, could never be known even if the expedition should be successful; indeed, we may safely say that if Andrée's balloon itself passed directly over the Pole, the passengers never could prove the fact.

"The question, where the final catastrophe took place, can not be answered with certainty. According to what may be inferred from the news bought by the last carrier-pigeon, we may hope to find the remains of the balloon in the vicinity of Franz-Josef Land, and perhaps parts of it may be recovered. It is extremely improbable that the balloon ever reached America. The result of the expedition is, as might have been foreseen, that new expeditions are being sent out to look for traces of the balloon; so it would have been better if this attempt to sail over the Pole in a balloon had never been made."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE GREAT AGE OF THE ELEPHANT A MYTH?

"WHAT is the length of an elephant's life?" asks the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 26); and it goes on to say: "This is a point that has often been discussed. The current idea has always been that the animal normally reaches the advanced age of about 150 years. It would seem that it should be easy enough to prove this, as the animal has been domesticated in India for a very long time. Mr. Nuttall, who has been for several years at the head of the military elephant service in British India, has given very good reasons for regarding with distrust the figures furnished by official documents. It often happens, in fact, that the same name is given to several elephants of different ages. For instance, they may be called Pobun (which means 'The Wind'), and to distinguish them they are given numbers in order—1, 2, 3, 4, etc. When Number One dies, Number Two becomes Number One, and each of the others changes its number to correspond.

"If new elephants, younger than 20, 30, or 40 years, had been joined in bands and received the same generic name, we may easily understand how Pobun I. might appear to have lived 150 or 200 years, when in reality this same name had been applied to three or four elephants successively. If the registers had been preserved where these changes of civil status had been noted, we might be able to arrive at exact conclusions; but they have been destroyed. Now they are preserved, but it will be a long time before the present system will have been long enough in existence to have any power to solve the question. There remain the mahouts, whose fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers have been mahouts also; they have been attached to the same stables, father and son, and their testimony is not favorable to the idea that the elephant normally reaches any such age as 150 years. Some individuals have occasionally reached it, but their cases are rare. The elephant is in maturity at 35 or 40 years, and can work until he is 70 or 80, after which he declines. It is only exceptionally, doubtless, that he reaches the age of 150 years, and no authentic and indisputable examples are known of even so long a life as this.

"It is a curious fact, but well known, that skeletons of dead elephants are never found, and this has given rise to the belief of an indefinite longevity. Since no skeletons are found, it has been said the elephant can never die. This conclusion—to say the least, an imprudent one—has been opposed by another opinion according to which elephants, when they feel ill, go to die in hidden places, in retreats known only to themselves. This idea rests, manifestly, only on negative evidence. In any case, the rarity of the remains of the elephant is a curious fact, for its skeleton is not a thing that ought to disappear easily. In various cases the history of the skeletons of elephants killed in the chase in known localities has been followed, and it has been found that,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in spite of annual fires, in spite of rain, even floods, these skeletons persisted and were not destroyed. It seems that there must be some mystery here; unless, as seems the most probable conclusion, we have simply to do with a case of insufficient observation."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE REPORT OF A CANNON TRAVELS.

ONE of the first scientific men to photograph successfully the flight of a moving projectile was Prof. Ernst Mach, the Austrian physicist. He contributes to *The Open Court* (Chicago, March) an account of some of his experiments, from which we quote a few paragraphs that assert and illustrate a very curious fact, namely, that the report of a gun—or part of it—is actually pushed along in front of the ball, and travels with it. This phenomenon occurs only when the ball travels faster than sound. Says Professor Mach:

"Just as a slowly moving boat produces no bow-wave, but the bow-wave is seen only when the boat moves with a speed which is greater than the velocity of propagation of surface-waves in water, so, in like manner, no wave of compression is visible in front of a projectile so long as the speed of the projectile is less than the velocity of sound. But if the speed of the projectile reaches and exceeds the velocity of sound, then the head-wave, as we shall call it, augments noticeably in power, and is more and more extended, . . . just as when the speed of a boat is increased a similar phenomenon is noticed in connection with the bow-wave. In fact, we can from an instantaneous photograph so taken approximately estimate the speed with which the projectile is traveling."

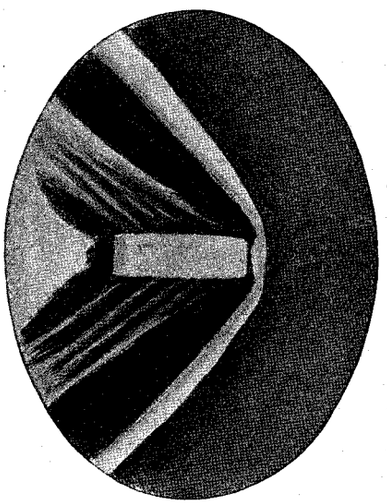


FIG. 1.—Photograph of a Blunted Projectile.

The "head-wave" and its analogy with the bow-wave of a boat are seen plainly in Fig. 1, which reproduces one of Professor Mach's photographs. To quote again:

"The physicist who examines the head-wave and recognizes its sound-wave character also sees that the wave in question is of the same kind with the short sharp waves produced by electric sparks, that it is a *noise*-wave. Hence, whenever any portion of the head-wave strikes the ear it will be heard as a report. Appearances point to the conclusion that the projectile carries this report along with it. In addition to this report, which advances with the velocity of the projectile and so usually travels at a speed greater than the velocity of sound, there is also to be heard the report of the exploding powder which travels forward with the ordinary velocity of sound. Hence two explosions will be heard, each distinct in time. The circumstance that this fact was long misconstrued by practical observers, but when actually noticed frequently received grotesque explanations, and that ultimately my view was accepted as the correct one, appears to me in itself a sufficient justification that researches such as we are here speaking of are not utterly superfluous even in practical directions. That the flashes and sounds of discharging artillery are used for estimating the distances of batteries is well known, and it stands to reason that any unclear theoretical conception of the facts here involved will seriously affect the correctness of practical calculations.

"It may appear astonishing to a person hearing it for the first time that a single shot has a double report due to two different velocities of propagation. But the reflection that projectiles whose velocity is less than the velocity of sound produce no head-waves (because every impulse imparted to the air travels forward, that is, ahead, with exactly the velocity of sound), throws full light when logically developed upon the peculiar circumstance above mentioned. If the projectile moves faster than sound, the air ahead of it can not recede from it quickly enough. The air is condensed and warmed, and thereupon, as all know, the velocity of sound is augmented until the head-wave travels forward as rapidly as the projectile itself, so that there is no need whatever of any additional augmentation of the velocity of propagation. If such a wave were left entirely to itself, it would increase in length and soon pass into an ordinary sound-wave, traveling with less velocity. But the projectile is always behind it and so maintains it at its proper density and velocity. Even if the projectile penetrates a piece of cardboard or board of wood, which catches and obstructs the head-wave, there will, as Fig. 2 shows, immediately appear at the emerging apex a newly formed, not to say newly born, head-wave. We may observe on the cardboard the reflection and diffraction of the head-wave, and by means of a flame its refraction, so that no doubt as to its nature can remain.

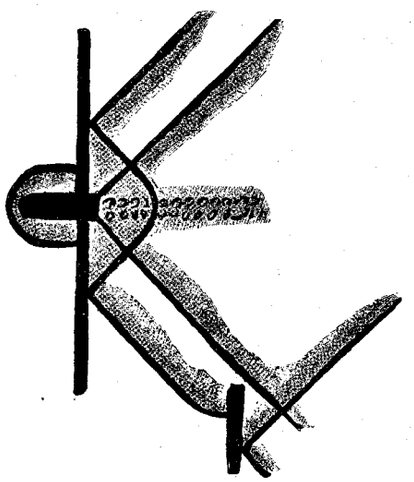


FIG. 2.—Bullets Passing Through Cardboard.

"Permit me, now, to illustrate the most essential of the points that I have just adduced by means of a few rough drawings taken from older and less perfect photographs.

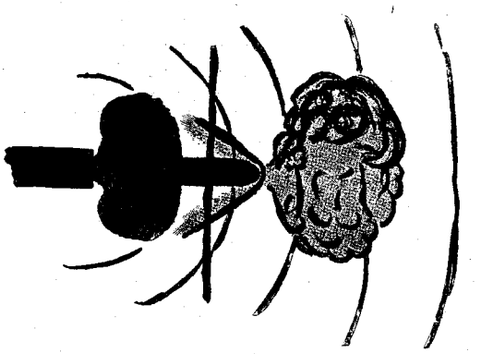


FIG. 3.—Bullet Issuing from Gun.

"In the sketch of Fig. 3 you see the projectile, which has just left the barrel of the rifle, touch a wire and disengage the illuminating spark. At the apex of the projectile you already see the beginnings of a powerful head-wave, and in front of the wave a transparent fungiform cluster. This latter is the air which has been forced out of the barrel by the projectile. Circular sound-waves, noise-waves, which are soon overtaken by the proejctile, also issue from the barrel. But behind the projectile opaque puffs of powder-gas rush forth. It is scarcely necessary to add that many other questions in ballistics may be studied by this method, as, for example, the movement of the gun-carriage."

New Armor-Plate Processes.—"Some mention has been made lately in foreign papers," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, "of a new process for making armor-plate, which is said to produce a harder and better plate than the nickel-steel treated by the Harvey process, which has heretofore given the best results. The French Government has bought the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

right to use this process from the inventor, but the details have been carefully kept secret. It is also known that Krupp, the great German steel-maker, has a new process, which is either the same or a very similar one, to the French. Enough is known of the process to say that it requires the use in making the steel of some of the rare metals, molybdenum, uranium, and vanadium, which take the place of nickel in the alloy used. We are informed by a correspondent, who has made many researches into the rare elements, that agents believed to be acting for the French Government are now in this country in search of deposits from which these metals can be obtained. French agents have also bought uranium ores in the West. The iron ores on which Mr. Edison has been at work with his concentrating-plant at Edison, N. J., are understood to contain some molybdenite, and the other metals may be found also when it is known that a demand for them exists."

A GREAT ENGLISH INVENTOR DEAD.

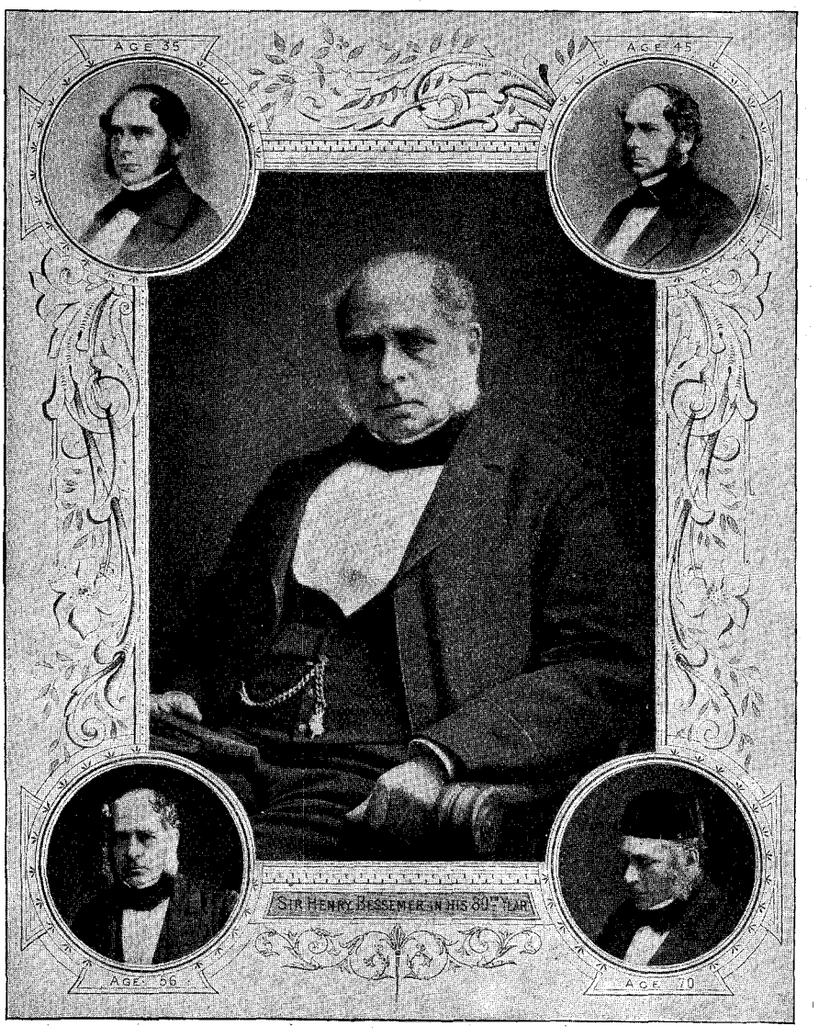
BY the death of Sir Henry Bessemer, which occurred on March 15 last, the world loses one of the group of inventors to whom the industrial progress of the past half century is due. Sir Henry, who is known from one end of the world to the other by his process of making steel, was born in Charlton, Hertfordshire, in January, 1813, and hence was eighty-five years old at the time of his death. Of these eighty-five years, seventy had been passed in hard work, physical and mental. We quote below from a sketch of Bessemer's life, published in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, March 19. Says that paper:

"Altho born in England and altho his whole life was passed in that country he was partly of French descent. His father, Anthony Bessemer, was educated in Holland and Paris, and was a metal-worker, being employed as a type-founder and subsequently in the mint at Paris. In 1793 he went to England and there established a type-foundry at Charlton in Hertfordshire, and at that place his son Henry was born in January, 1813. When still a boy he was interested in his father's business and developed a notable mechanical talent. In the type-foundry, subsequently in the manufacture of stamps and dies, and in other directions he conducted investigations and secured patents which are now on record. When the construction of railroads began in England his attention was naturally attracted, and he devised several improvements in railroad-building and rolling-stock, some of which came into use. The variety of fields which he explored is shown by the fact that at the first international exposition at London in 1861 he exhibited a centrifugal pump, a separator for sugar factories, and a machine for polishing plate glass, all of which were at the time in successful operation.

"His attention was first specially turned to iron-making at the time of the Crimean war in 1854, when he engaged in the construction of guns and projectiles. His work there soon showed him that cast iron as ordinarily used was not satisfactory as a material for the heavier guns which were at that date beginning to be in demand, and he commenced experiments in the refining of iron. . . . We can not here follow the details further than to say that the first Bessemer converter was made and the patent taken out in 1855, and shortly afterward he announced his invention to the world and put up an experimental plant in London."

Bessemer's process, as our readers will remember, consists essentially in burning out the carbon from cast iron by blowing air through it while it is molten hot in a great vessel called a "converter," and then adding to it exactly the right quantity of an ore known as "spiegeleisen." To quote further:

"The discovery excited a great deal of attention at once, and several licenses were taken out under the patents. Many failures and some discouragements followed, however, chiefly because the importance of the material to be used was not at that time realized, and no one appears to have understood the effect which iron high in phosphorus, or with other deleterious ingredients, would have upon the result. Henry Bessemer did not give up his work, however, but continued his experiments with the aid of a competent chemist, and finally, in 1859, he again brought forward his process as perfected by the aid of improved machinery and appliances, and by the use of spiegeleisen as a recarburizer for the iron which the blast deprived of too great a proportion of its original carbon.



SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

By permission of the Cassier Magazine Company. Copyrighted.

"The difficulties encountered by his original licensees as well as the inherent conservatism of the trade delayed the full introduction of the process, but it gradually made its way as its advantages were fully realized. Probably this end was not attained until at the second international exhibition in London in 1862. A magnificent display was made of articles manufactured from Bessemer steel. From that date the process came rapidly into use, numerous licenses being granted in Great Britain and other countries . . . . . .

"The use of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

process extended rapidly, and to-day the United States is the greatest manufacturer of Bessemer steel in the world, the production of our converters having reached a total of 5,475,315 long tons in 1897.

"It was quite natural that Sir Henry Bessemer's claim as an inventor of a process of such very great importance should not pass altogether unchallenged. Mr. William Kelly in this country, Mr. G. F. Groansson in Sweden, and Mr. Robert F. Mushet in England all advanced such claims, the only one seriously pressed, however, being that of Mr. Kelly, who found some advocates for his claim in this country. The truth of the matter appears to be, as is frequently the case, that several investigators were at the time working on parallel lines, and naturally there was some similarity in their discoveries. It is beyond question, however, that Bessemer's investigations were conducted on entirely independent lines, and there is also no doubt whatever that he was the first, and indeed the only one, to reduce his discoveries to practical form and so present them to the world; and that he was fully entitled to the credit and to the other rewards which he received. He took very little notice of the attacks made upon him, and in his published accounts of his discovery above referred to we find only the briefest references to them.

"Sir Henry Bessemer did not give up work with the completion of his great invention, but continued to devise improvements of different kinds. The machinery for handling the converter was perfected; the system of compressing the fluid ingot to insure its soundness—which was afterward perfected by Joseph Whitworth; other devices for improving the quality and the physical condition of castings and ingots, and many minor devices were all his work. He found time also to investigate other departments of metallurgy and mechanics, and took out a number of patents of more or less importance. His main time was, however, absorbed in steel manufacture, and the present perfection of the Bessemer process is almost entirely the work of the original inventor."

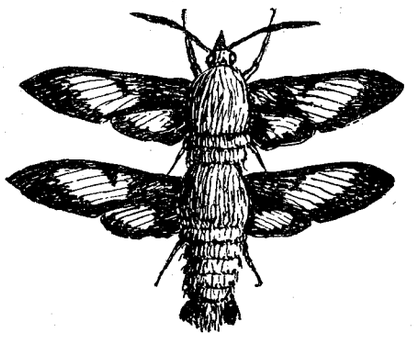
Of the benefits that Bessemer conferred on mankind by inventing this new and easier method of making steel *The Railroad Gazette*, New York, speaks as follows:

"Bessemer's name will go down through the ages along with the names of Watt and Stephenson, as an epoch-making benefactor of mankind.

"In 1854 Bessemer began the series of experiments which led to the discovery of the pneumatic process for making steel, and in 1858 he converted cast iron into cast steel, and thus made an imperishable mark on the record of the history of mankind. In 1890, when Mr. Abram S. Hewitt received from the British Iron and Steel Institute the Bessemer gold medal, he took occasion to say that 'the invention of printing, the construction of the magnetic compass, the discovery of America, and the introduction of the steam-engine are the only capital events in modern history which belong to the same category as the Bessemer process.' The reduction in the cost of producing steel led to a great reduction in the cost of the machinery which carries on the operations of society, and especially in the cost of transportation. Mr. Hewitt estimated that in the one element of comfort the working-classes of our day can earn and expend at least double the amount which was at their command in any previous age of the world, and this result appeared to him to be due very largely to the economies introduced directly by cheap steel and indirectly by other inventions which naturally followed the reduction of the cost of steel. Thus Sir Henry Bessemer became the great apostle of democracy.

"Bessemer earned and merited all that he got. His immortal contribution to the welfare of humanity was the result of no accident, but of toil, self-sacrifice, devotion, and fortitude. He became very rich, but his personal fortune compared with the addition that he made to the wealth of the world was but as a grain of sand on the beach or one star in the sky."

Tandem Moths.—This name is given by Henry Webster in *Popular Science News* (New York, March) to monstrosities produced by grafting together parts of two insects in the cocoon, in the same manner as that used in making the combinations of tadpoles and other larvæ, described some time ago in these columns. Says Mr. Webster: "To one who is not aware that the Germans, for some years, have experimented in grafting parts of tadpoles, or insects, etc., on other parts, it must seem a new and incredible marvel that two moths can be united as in the illustration. The species here given (*Sesia thisbe*) may not have been operated on, but is selected to illustrate one of the combinations effected. It is one of the 'clear-winged moths,' the central part of the wings transparent, and having the general appearance of a very large bee, as the moth hovers over flowers. The method is to take two pupæ, cut off parts, join, and close the junction by pressing paraffin on, warmed slightly so as to be plastic. In this way the pupæ of two moths or butterflies can be united tandem-wise, or back to back, breast to breast, or otherwise. Some of them emerge alive, but how far they may come forth with healthy expansion and development does not appear in the many alcoholic specimens in the biological laboratory of Columbia University, where Dr. Crampton has been experimenting on various species and combinations. The results have a crumpled look, and one would not expect that many, if any, of the grafted insects could lead an active life. The two-headed might possibly, but certainly not the tandem or the Siamese-twin combinations. The scientific interest in the subject is various, *e.g.*, the coloring where different species are united with each other."



SESIA DOUBLED.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE Signal Office of the War Department at Washington is said to be deluged these days with suggestions and plans, with balloon, flying-machine, and other warlike devices, all of which appear to have some fatal defect," says *Electricity*, New York. "One genius is positive he has solved the problem of aerial navigation, and thinks his airship would be of inestimable value to the Government in case of war. His machine is in the form of a fish-shaped balloon, with electrically operated propellers. Another would-be inventor suggests putting a powerful magnet in a torpedo which would lie along the shore. A steel ship passing in the neighborhood would, in the opinion of this genius, draw the torpedo up to its side, to be immediately followed by an explosion and the sinking of the vessel. There is certainly nothing like having a vivid imagination.

"ARTIFICIAL silk," says *Merck's Report*, New York, "is obtained from nitrocellulose by passing collodion through very minute apertures and drying, and is naturally an extremely combustible material. Before it can be employed for textile purposes this dangerous property is modified by means of a reducing-agent, after treatment with which it loses its properties of deflagration and combustibility. The presence of this body in the fiber enables the admixture of artificial silk with the natural product to be easily detected. Artificial silk dissolved in strong sulfuric acid gives a deep yellow liquid, which, on the addition of a solution of diphenylamine sulfate, gives a deep blue color. The test may be applied directly to the fabric, a piece of which plunged in the reagent will become blue if containing artificial silk, but remains colorless with the natural article."

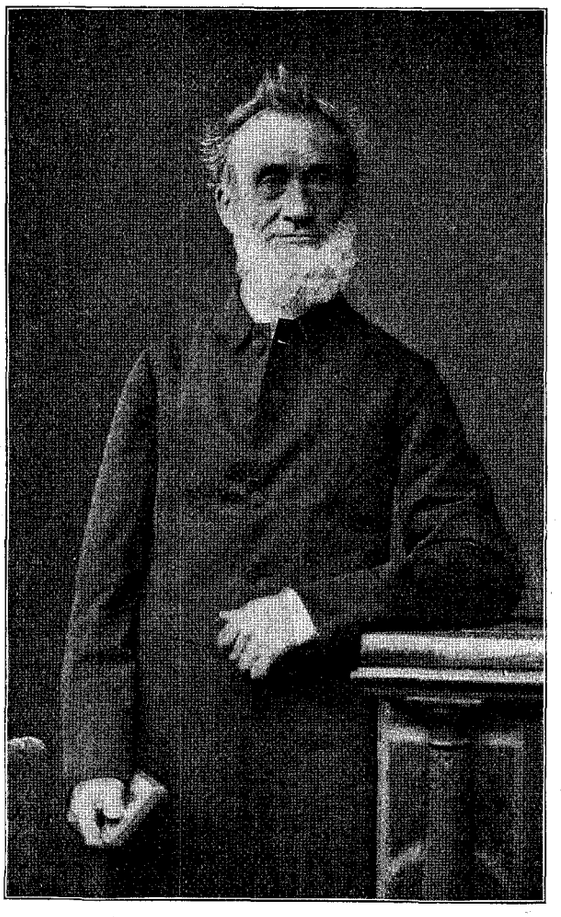
"ATTENTION has been called," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, February 24, "to the enormous waste of valuable material which is going on continually in the great copper furnaces of Western mining-towns. It is estimated that in the burning of ores in the furnaces of one town only, which is named, some 350 tons of volatilized sulfur are poured into the atmosphere daily. The effect of this great quantity of poisonous vapor is the almost total destruction of all vegetation in and around the city. Taking the amount named as a basis of computation, we are told that the annual waste of sulfur reaches the great total of 128,000 tons, which at the ruling price for sulfur amounts to a most respectable sum. We are not in a position to verify these assertions, nor to estimate even approximately the total waste of sulfur in all the mining operations of the country, nor, what is a far greater task, of computing the waste in all other sorts of industrial operations. We do know, however, that manufacturers are continually striving by all means to prevent such waste of by-products, and to save them as a material source of profit. The question always to be considered is whether this can be done at a profit. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that managers of the reduction-works of the West are investigating with a view to saving this enormous amount of sulfur through some financially profitable operation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LIFE AND WORK OF GEORGE MÜLLER.

THE death of Rev. George Müller, the founder of the famous orphanage at Bristol, England, has called forth many warm tributes to his memory from the religious press. Mr. Müller was born in Halberstadt, Prussia, September 27, 1805, and received his education at Halle. He came to England in 1829 to labor among the Jews, but failing to conform to the disciplinary conditions of the Jews' Society, he became minister of a church at Bristol, where he remained to the end of his life. The striking feature of his work lay in the fact that altho he organized and carried to great success a number of important religious and charitable enterprises, he never asked for any financial support, believing that all his needs in this direction would be supplied in answer to prayer. His faith was apparently fully justified. His five orphanage homes at Bristol cost, it is said, for construction and maintenance, not much less than $6,000,000, all of which was paid into Mr. Müller's hands, without a word of solicitation, by Christian men and women throughout the world. It is calculated that he cared for and educated more than 40,000 orphan children in these homes, besides supporting numerous foreign and home missionaries, and circulating vast numbers of copies of the Scriptures and religious tracts. He was highly regarded by men of all faiths and respected by those who had no religious faith. Two years ago, Mr. Müller, then in his ninety-first year, told his experience to a large audience in Bristol, in an address fifty minutes in length. Writing six months later, in *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, August, 1896), Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson said of the address:



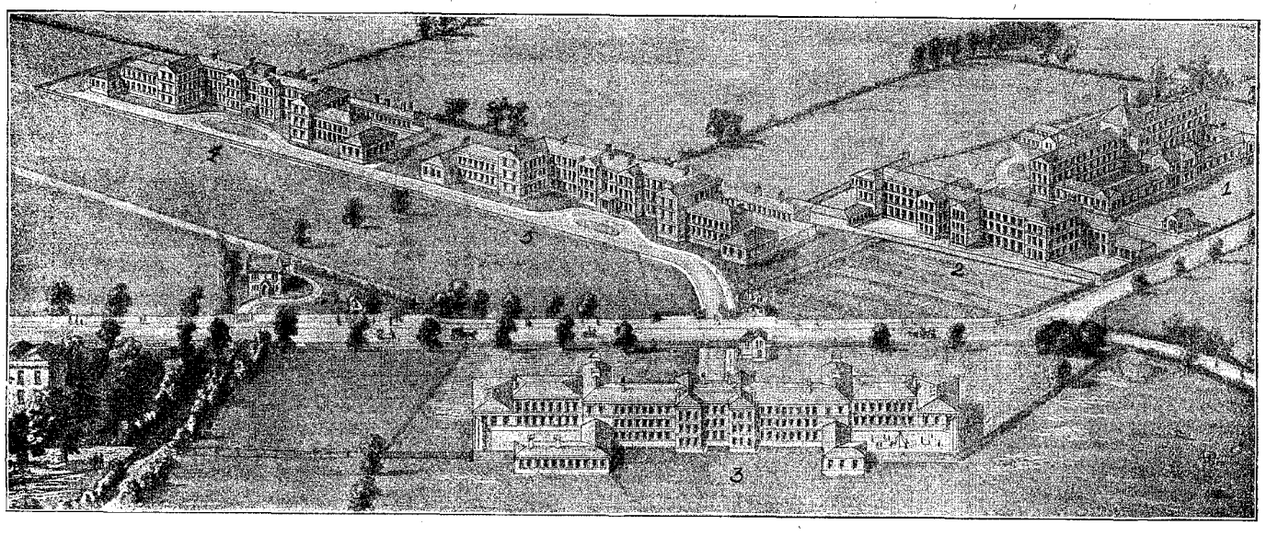
GEORGE MÜLLER.
From his last photograph presented to Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, March 30, 1896.

"After thirty years, during which I have been attending great missionary convocations and hearing great missionary advocates on occasions of absorbing interest, I can deliberately say that, for simple, unpretending eloquence—the eloquence of experience extending through seventy years of daily walk with God—that address far surpassed any I have ever heard, as also for awe inspiring and faith-incentive power."

Mr. Müller stated that the total amount expended by him up to that time was £1,394,800 ($6,974,000), and he challenged any person living to tell of a case in which pecuniary help had been sought by him from man. He had established schools for 123,000 pupils in various countries, distributed 1,426,000 New Testaments, 275,000 Bibles, and 106,500,000 tracts, pamphlets and other kinds of Christian literature. His orphanage consists of five massive buildings on Ashley Down, costing £115,000, having a total of 500 rooms, and accommodations for 2,050 orphans and 112 teachers and helpers. The average sum expended yearly for maintenance is £26,000 ($130,000).

Commenting further on this address, Dr. Pierson wrote:

"All this colossal work, the like of which no one man in our generation has ever wrought, is all to be traced to *believing prayer*. Here is the unique spectacle of a solitary man, himself entirely without money, poor to this day so far as independent means are concerned, undertaking, in simple reliance on the promises of a prayer-hearing God, to support hundreds of missionaries, distribute millions of Bibles and other books and tracts, build five huge orphan houses and support 2,000 or-



THE MÜLLER ORPHANAGE.

No. 1, for 300 children, opened 1849. No. 2, for 400 children, opened 1857. No 3, for 450 children, opened 1862. No. 4, for 450 children, opened 1868. No. 5, for 450 children.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

phans, himself traveling over forty-two countries, from the rising to the setting sun, and in all of these lands preaching the Gospel and bearing his witness to the faithfulness of God, and yet he has never had any property in lands or money in banks, wherewith to meet these immense daily costs. Thousands of times he has not had enough in hand to provide one day's meals, or even the *next meal;* and has had prayer-meetings between breakfast and dinner, or between supper and breakfast, to ask supplies for the immediate need; and yet in fifty-five years he has never known one instance in which the prayer has not been answered and the need met, tho sometimes literally only from meal to meal, with no adequate surplus for the next! And let it be noted that Mr. Müller, in order not to weaken his testimony to a prayer-hearing God, has enjoined on all his helpers never to make known the exigencies of the work to any one outside the institution, but to unite with him in spreading all such wants before God alone; and lest his annual reports might be thought to be indirect appeals, for some three years no report was published, and yet the supplies continued to come with as little interruption and in as great abundance as before."

In an editorial on "Wonderful George Müller," *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Meth. Episc.) says:

"One sturdy saint like George Müller refutes and neutralizes an army of unbelievers, so far as virtue is concerned. A bad man's life survives him, but the value of the examples of those who labor for God increases in a geometrical ratio. Gerald Massey was not the first man to ask 'why God does not kill the devil,' or suddenly extirpate the children of the slums. The King of the universe is not a hysterical workman who childishly smashes machinery that goes wrong. He raises up the Müllers for angelic service. His infinite patience leads men to mend things and to teach the world that He with whom a thousand years is as one day is not in a hurry. Men seem to forget great providential events, but He who rules men does not allow His holy agencies to fail out of human regard. George Müller's record, which covered almost a century—ninety-three years—will outlive that of many marshals and admirals of Great Britain."

DOES CRITICISM ENDANGER FAITH?

IN the present conflict between critical and conservative theology, which has assumed international proportions, it has been steadily charged that the application of modern scientific methods to biblical and theological problems has proved to be a danger to the faith of the Christian church, and, consistently carried out, must undermine this faith. This has been denied by those who see in modern critical theology only a reformation and restoration of original truths. In view of this controversy an article on this subject in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, of Leipsic, is of special interest, especially as this journal is the recognized organ of the Ritschlian or new theological school in Germany, and the author of the article, Professor Herrmann, of Marburg, is the leading dogmatician of that school. He writes substantially as follows:

As soon as theology becomes a science it must become dangerous to faith. It is very much to be desired that this fact be properly appreciated in the Protestant Church. We would then all see ourselves placed before the simple problem, whether we, for the sake of faith, would be willing to curtail scientific research, or would be willing to face the perplexities the latter would of a necessity put in our way. In the evangelical church the decision of this question has always been in favor of the latter alternative, as soon as it became apparent that such a choice was an absolute necessity. Any church that would for the sake of salvation shut out research for the truth does indeed establish itself on a deep principle of human nature, but not on Jesus Christ. Such a communion is in reality no church at all.

But easy as the decision of this question is in general, equally difficult is it to apply the solution in particular. For tradition, which it is our purpose to submit to scientific investigation for examination, has come to be for us the Word of God, from which we learn Him most readily. He who, from his religious experience, looks back upon tradition, sees in it the power that binds him to his God. The contests of tradition, as he has understood them, have exhibited this power. The Christian, accordingly, of necessity gains the impression that he lets go the hand which God has stretched out to him if he consents to adopt a different conception than the traditional one. And historical criticism is constantly demanding of us to discard that which had come to be for us a divine revelation, because it asks of us to modify our traditional views. As is well known, all Christians can not in this respect go to the same lengths. For this reason it happens that each of us may upbraid other Christians for the timidity and fear of truth, and at the same time we may be charged with the same fault.

It is well known what perplexities have been developed for Protestant theology from this condition of affairs. It is accordingly easily understood why young theologians, who want to see their way clearly, try to solve this difficulty. In the first instance, however, it is a question if these perplexities, which are to be removed, do not essentially condition our lives. Possibly we must content ourselves with having shown that the situation offers an ethically clear, but immeasurable problem. The status of a really living faith is certainly not one of absolutely unshaken certainty, but rather a contest with defeats and victories. In this contest it is necessary to regain again and again the foundation of faith. In the nature of the case it must be so. For not that which is self-evident helps us, but only that which we experience every moment as a miraculous gift. Therefore it is indeed a danger to faith that the person of Jesus Christ is constantly being veiled for us anew.

An especially acute form of this danger lies in the fact that the historical investigation of the appearance of Jesus on the stage of history is placed in the domain of the relative and the uncertain. But faith lives by the ever-recurring experience that the personal life of Jesus breaks through all manifestations (*Hüllen*), and through its own power helps us over all such dangers. Accordingly, then, a certainty freed from all doubt and hesitancy does not exist for that Christian faith that attaches itself to what has been developed historically. But if we seek in tradition nothing further than the personal life of Jesus and His saints, we shall constantly find in the historically changeable also that which is eternally fixed. In this way religious confidence in the traditional becomes ethically possible for us. On the other hand, it is always a secret or open hostility to the laws of morality, if this confidence is based not on the personal but on the material contents of tradition.

It is a matter of importance to determine clearly just what the two elements are that stand out in such a contrast to each other in evangelical or Protestant Christianity. Some think these are scientific knowledge on the one hand, and the needs of the church on the other. In reality the antagonism lies in the unavoidable opposition (*Gegensatz*) of scientific research and the experience of the Christian religion.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RAMAKRISHNA AND HIS SAYINGS.

THE lectures of the Hindu Swamis in this country since Vivekananda visited the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago have created more or less interest in the religion and philosophy of India. There has, it appears, been a recrudescence of India's best philosophy, the Vedanta, in the life of one of her most remarkable saints and sages of modern times, Ramakrishna. This man died a few years since, after having left his imprint upon the whole life of India. A religious renaissance is reported to be springing up, and the Hindus are for the first time in their long history sending representative thinkers abroad.

Ramakrishna gathered about him a number of young men as disciples and pupils from the universities of Calcutta and Madras, the most prominent of these young scholars being Vivekananda, who has established a magazine in English, called the *Bramavâdin*. We summarize from a late number of this magazine some facts about Ramakrishna and his teachings.

The sage was born in 1835 in a village near Jahanabad in the province of Bengal. His chief place of residence was at the celebrated Rani Rashmoni's garden on the bank of the Ganges in the northern suburbs of Calcutta. He died in 1886. As evidence of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his marvelous influence on other men, it is said his teachings are chiefly responsible for the asceticism of that great Hindu reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen. This man, from a reformer and Christian man of the world, became a mystic and ecstatic saint toward the end of his life, to the surprise of a great many of his friends, especially of those in England.

But Ramakrishna was not in the ordinary sense a man of the world. He was a great spiritual yogi, teaching the highest spiritual methods of how to acquire the superconscious state of the mind. By caste he was a Brahmin, and well formed in body; but the great austerities through which he passed greatly reduced his form and features, for the time being. But his face retained a fulness and childlike tenderness, a profound visible humbleness, an unspeakable sweetness of expression, and a smile seen in no other face. He was singularly devoid of any claims to superiority to other men. His dress and diet were like those of other men. He daily broke the laws of caste. He repudiated the title of a *guru* or teacher. He showed displeasure at every exceptional honor that people tried to pay him.

Ramakrishna worshiped no particular Hindu deity, neither Vishna, nor Siva, nor the Saktis. He accepted all the doctrines, embodiments, and usages of all the religious cult. His religion, unlike the religion of the ordinary Hindu Sâdhus with their flowers and incense, was without ceremonies; it meant ecstacy; his worship meant transcendental insight; his conversation was a ceaseless breaking forth of inward fires and lasted for hours. In these superconscious states, he would become unconscious to the outer world; but, as he communed with the inner world, a sweet smile would play over his face. Soon he would burst into a flood of tears, and break forth in prayers and songs and utterances the force and pathos of which would pierce the hardest hearts of those around him.

But these utterances were no senseless hypnotic jabberings, but a spontaneous outburst of profound wisdom, clothed in beautiful, poetical language. His mind seemed like a kaleidoscope of pearls, diamonds, and sapphires shaken together at random, but always producing precious thoughts in regular, beautiful outlines. Everything seemed to become purified in his mind.

Ramakrishna had a wife, but he never associated with her. She is now living. She is so simple, pure, and highly advanced in spirituality that people regard her as the personified divine Motherhood and the embodiment of chastity, purity, and spirituality.

Ramakrishna's broad catholicity in religion made him one of the most extraordinary of religious men. Once he let his beard grow and fed himself on Moslem diet and repeated sentences from the Koran in his devotion to what is best in Mohammedanism. He bowed his head at the name of Jesus and often went to church. There was something in every form of religion that awakened his enthusiasm, and he showed, in fact, how it was possible to unify all religions. He left no writings and would not consent to be the master or founder of a new sect.

The following are some of his sayings collected from his conversations and published since his death. Max Müller has paid a high tribute to the beauty and wisdom of these precepts:

Like unto a miser that longeth after gold, let thy heart pant after Him.

How to get rid of the lower self. The blossom vanishes of itself as the fruit grows, so will your lower self vanish as the divine grows in you.

There is always a shadow under the lamp while its light illumines the surrounding objects. So the men in the immediate proximity of a prophet do not understand him, while those who lie far off are charmed by his spirit and extraordinary powers.

So long as the heavenly expanse of the heart is troubled and disturbed by the gusts of desire there is little chance of our beholding therein the luminary God. The beatified, godly vision occurs only in the heart which is calm and wrapped in divine communion.

So long as the bee is outside the petals of the lotus, it buzzes and emits sounds. But when it is inside the flower, the sweetness thereof has silenced and overpowered the bee. Forgetful of sounds and of itself, it drinks the nectar in quiet. Men of learning, you too are making a noise in the world; but know the moment you get the slightest enjoyment of the love of God, you will be like the bee in the flower, inebriated with the nectar of divine love.

The soiled mirror never reflects the rays of the sun, so the impure and unclean in heart that are subject to the bondage of ignorance never perceive the glory of the Holy One. But the pure in heart see the Lord as the clear mirror reflects the sun. So be holy.

As the light of the lamp dispels for a moment the darkness that has reigned for a hundred years in a room, so a single ray of divine light from the throne of mercy illumines our hearts and frees it from the darkness of a life-long sin.

As one and the same material, viz., water, is called by different names by different peoples, one calling it water, another vâni, a third aquâ, and another pâni, so the One that is precious and full of bliss is invoked by some as God, by some Allah, by some as Hâri, and by others as Brahman.

When the Jews saw the body of Jesus nailed on the cross, how was it that Jesus, in spite of so much pain and suffering, prayed that they should be forgiven? When an ordinary coconut is pierced through, the nail enters the kernel of the nut; but in the case of the dry nut, the kernel becomes separate from the shell, and when the shell is pierced the kernel is not touched. Jesus was like the dry nut; that is, His inner soul was separate from His inner shell, consequently the sufferings of the body did not affect Him. Tho the nails were driven through and through, He could pray with calm tranquillity for the good of His enemies.

As one can ascend the top of a house by means of a ladder or a bamboo or a staircase or a rope, so divers are the ways and means to approach God, and every religion in the world shows one of these ways.

You see many stars at night in the sky, but find them not when the sun rises. Can you say there are no stars in the heavens of day? So, O man, because you behold not God in the day of your ignorance, say not there is no God.

In the play of hide and seek, if the player succeeds in touching the grand dame, he is no longer liable to be made a thief of by the seeker. Similarly, once seeing God, man is no longer bound down by the fetters of the world.

If a single dive into the sea does not bring you any pearl, do not conclude that the sea is without pearls. Dive again and again, and you are sure to be rewarded in the end. So if your first attempt to see God proves fruitless, do not lose heart. Persevere in the attempt, and you are sure to obtain divine grace at last.

Where does the strength of an aspirant lie? It lies in his tears. As a mother gives her consent to fulfil the desire of her importunately weeping child, so God vouchsafes to His weeping son whatever he is crying for.

If you can detect and find out the magical and illusive nature of *môyâ* [ignorance] it will fly away from you just as a thief runs away when found out.

The pearl oyster that contains the precious pearl is of itself of very little value, but it is essential for the growth of the pearl. The shell itself may prove to be of no use to the man who has got the pearl. So ceremonies and rites may not be necessary for him who has attained to the highest truth—God.

As, when fishes are caught, some do not struggle at all but remain calm in the net, some again struggle hard to come out of the net, while a few are very happy in effecting their escape by rending the net, so there are three sorts of men, viz.: fettered [*baddha*], struggling [*mumuskhu*], released [*mukta*].

A boat may stay in the water, but the water should not stay in the boat. An aspirant may live in the world, but the world should not live in him.

A mother has several children. To one she has given a bit of coral, to another a doll, to a third some sweets; and thus they all forget their mother, absorbed in their playthings, and she in the mean time goes on with her household work. But among them is a child that throws away its plaything and cries after the mother, "Mamma, dear mamma!" She runs back quickly to him and caresses him. So, O man, you have forgotten your divine Mother, absorbed in the vanities of the world; but when you,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

throwing them off, cry after her, she will come at once and take you up in her arms.

It is true that God is even in the tiger; but we must not go and face the animal. So it is true that God dwells with the most wicked; but it is not meet that we should go and associate with the wicked.

He who tries to give one an idea of God by mere book-learning, is like the man who tries to give one an idea of a great city by means of a map or picture.

PROFESSOR McGIFFERT'S VIEW OF JESUS.

PROFESSOR McGIFFERT'S book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 26), continues to receive many hard raps from the editors and writers of the evangelical press. Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler expresses himself very strongly on the subject in a letter which he writes to *The Christian Work*. He speaks of the book as "mischievous," and concludes his letter by saying that: "Professor McGiffert will not be 'tried for heresy' by a presbytery, but he is already condemned in the open court of wise and reverent believers in Jesus Christ and evangelical religion and the essential veracity of the New Testament."

It is the view which Professor McGiffert takes of Jesus Christ which seems to be the chief cause of offense, and to afford the chief ground of dissent. It is this feature of the book which comes under review in an article contributed by Prof. F. D. Estes, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, to *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston). Professor Estes concedes that the book in question is learned and able. It is also said to be an unusually positive book. "One would be at a loss to mention any other book in English which conveys such an assurance of absolute, cock-sure certainty as does this." Professor Estes then proceeds to specify what he considers to be some of the more erroneous teachings of the book. He says that it gives a purely humanitarian view of Jesus, and that it makes nothing of the supernatural in His life. It is also declared that there is in the book "an utter absence of any suggestion that the teaching of Jesus was unique in its helpfulness, to say nothing of authority." Professor Estes can not see that Professor McGiffert exalts Jesus above the place which the creed of Islam gives its founder. It is complained that the miraculous conception is unmentioned, and the descent of the Spirit at Jordan is passed by with equal silence. In conclusion, Professor Estes says:

"In short, out of the oldest creed of Christendom, McGiffert, by silence or assertion, seems to cut away faith in the unique Sonship and in the Lordship of Jesus, in the conception by the Holy Ghost, and birth of the Virgin Mary, in descent into Hades and resurrection from the dead, in any real ascension into heaven or sitting at the right hand of God, and in any return to judgment of any kind. We have left as our creed, so far as Christ is concerned, only this, 'I believe in Jesus Christ, who suffered under Pontius Pilate, died, and was buried."

Williston Walker, writing in the Hartford *Seminary Record* (February), characterizes Professor McGiffert's book as "the most revolutionary that has appeared on this side of the Atlantic." The passage in which these words are used is as follows:

"One feature or another of Christian doctrine or history has been treated in as radical a spirit by a few among us within the past ten years; but, considering the range of history covered and the fundamental character of the questions discussed, Professor McGiffert's volume is the most revolutionary that has yet appeared on this side of the Atlantic. It involves an attempt to reconstruct many vital features of the narrative; and, on the whole, the result, to our thinking, is as unsatisfactory and as essentially untrue as it is radical."

Professor McGiffert's view of the Acts is thus summarized by the same writer:

"Professor McGiffert's task is made at once more easy and more difficult by his acceptance of the theory that the Acts is a composition drawn by some now unknown author, probably in the reign of Domitian, from sources of very unequal value, and designed in large measure to show the harmlessness of Christianity from the standpoint of the Roman Government. Any thought of supernatural guidance in the composition of the New-Testament writings is foreign to the conceptions of Professor McGiffert. The author of Acts was simply an honest, tho often mistaken, man, writing a partial sketch of apostolic history, sometimes on the basis of earlier documents of high value and sometimes under the coloring which the growing traditions of his time gave to the events of half a century before. Hence, he falls into abundant errors, mistaking, so Professor McGiffert tells us, the significance of Pentecost and the nature of its spiritual manifestations; erring as to the position of the apostles in the early church; failing to ascribe the true motive to the Sadducees for their opposition; misrepresenting, under the influence of later beliefs, the circumstances of the reception of the gift of the spirit by the converts of Samaria; misunderstanding the relations of the church at Jerusalem to the Christian activities at Antioch; and so proceeding in more or less trustworthy fashion till he closes his narrative with Paul's residence at Rome."

Regarding the newspaper reports that Professor McGiffert, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church and fills a chair in Union Theological Seminary, would be tried for heresy, *The Independent* (undenom.) has had the following to say:

"We recommend very careful consideration before any one brings a prosecution against Professor McGiffert for heresy. We see that some papers have already tried him, and decided that he must leave the Presbyterian Church, as the only honest course he can pursue. Thus far the chief count against him appears to be that he thinks the account in the Gospel seems to indicate that our Lord, in His last supper, wished rather to direct the thought of His disciples to His approaching death than to the establishing of a commemorative sacrament. Of course, the real ground of dissatisfaction is toward Professor McGiffert's general critical treatment of the historical sources contained in the New Testament; but this is something difficult to formulate into a charge of heresy. These things are better settled in the forum of scholarship. The Presbyterian Church needs no more trials for heresy just now."

The editor of *The Outlook* (undenom.), writing on the same report, defends Professor McGiffert as follows:

"Dr. McGiffert is writing, not as a theologian, but as a historian. He is describing how the Lord's Supper was originally instituted, and how it was at first observed. In doing this he gives some information respecting its origin which any student may easily verify for himself—this, namely, that neither in Matthew nor in Mark is Christ reported as bidding His disciples 'Do this in remembrance of me'; that this command—if it is to be regarded as a command—is found only in Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians and in Luke, which Gospel an ancient and well-authenticated tradition reports as influenced largely by Paul, and that the command in Luke is omitted in many of the best manuscripts, and is regarded as an interpolation by Westcott and Hort, whose text, we may add, is by universal consent regarded as the best text we have of the New Testament. From these facts one scholar, Dr. McGiffert tells his readers, has conceived the notion that the idea of observing the Lord's Supper originated with Paul. Against this notion Dr. McGiffert argues with considerable force. 'It is inconceivable,' he says, 'that the Jewish wing of the church would have taken it up had it originated with him [Paul]. Its general prevalence at an early day in all parts of the church can be accounted for only on the assumption that it was pre-Pauline. At the same time, the fact must be recognized that it is not absolutely certain that Jesus Himself actually instituted such a supper and directed His disciples to eat and drink in remembrance of Him.' Can any one say that this is *absolutely certain*, in view of the facts that John, the beloved disciple, does not refer to the Supper at all, that neither Matthew nor Mark refers to any command or suggestion of its future observance, that the reference in Luke is regarded by the best textual scholars as an interpolation, and that thus our only real authority for the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

command is Paul, who was not present, and only reports what had been reported to him?"

The Outlook editor (Dr. Lyman Abbott) argues against the expediency of a heresy trial, concluding as follows:

"Who would think of expelling Niebuhr or Arnold from a university for throwing new light on ancient Roman history? Who would think of driving Stephens from Cornell because he has unearthed neglected pamphlets which throw light on the earlier years of the French Revolution? or of condemning John Fiske for making the public acquainted with some of the darker phases of partizanship and corruption in the early history of the American republic? An attack on Dr. McGiffert for bringing to light facts respecting the early history of the Apostolic Church which either the theologians of the seventeenth century did not know or did not sufficiently consider, can have no other effect than that of adding to his honor and of bringing dishonor upon those who assail him. If he is mistaken in his facts, they should be restated; if in his deductions, they should be answered. To turn him out of the church for such statements and such deductions would prove nothing concerning the correctness of either; it would only demonstrate the unwillingness of a majority in the Presbyterian Church to have their faiths subjected to a scholarly scrutiny, and their folly in substituting therefor a popular agitation—partizan, heated, and unscholarly."

THE "DEAD LINE" AGAIN.

THE recent retirement from the pastoral relation of several men prominent in the churches furnishes occasion to *Christian Work* (New York) to return briefly to a discussion of the question of the pastoral term and when it should end. It says:

"We have said there is no dead line in the pulpit. What we mean is that there is no dead line save such as every man makes for himself. Some men reach their limit early, some late. The case of the minister, however, is different from that of most others. For his faculties go out in different directions—that of the pastorate and the pulpit, besides which he is often the executive head of his church. When a minister fails in either direction, the downward tendency is pretty sure to be seen by others, tho often not perceived by himself; or if perceived it is not acknowledged; in such a case some part of the congregation is apt to become disaffected. When this conviction of the inadequacy of the minister to meet the demands made upon him forces itself on the minds of a number in the congregation, its suppression becomes difficult, with the result that eventually the minister sees the necessity either for retiring from active service as pastor emeritus—if happily the opportunity be given him—or of seeking some other and generally smaller field."

In continuation of the subject *Christian Work* expresses the view that as a rule the pastor with even a small part of his congregation opposed to him will show his wisdom by retiring from the field. But on the other hand, a congregation ought to have the golden rule constantly before their eyes in their dealings with their pastor; they ought not to cast him off because of some non-essential differences. And further:

"And when he has served them the better part of a lifetime and grown gray in their service; when he has faithfully preached to them for a long series of years, counseled at their sick-beds, married them, and buried their dead, he is not to be turned out like a worn-out beast to starve or to grub as best he may. Furthermore, if his church can—when the years have told against him and his services elsewhere are not apt to be required—if the church can retire him as emeritus on a salary sufficient to maintain him in the comforts if not the luxuries of life, it is bound to do so; that much the law of Christ requires; and if to do it calls for sacrifice, all the better; such a spirit given exercise will react in a baptism of blessing."

In a discussion of the same general subject *The Advance* (Chicago) makes the point that the dead line is not drawn in other professions. The world is in no hurry, it says, to side-track old physicians, old lawyers, or old authors. It continues:

"If then there is for the ministry a certain fatality in the half-century line, it must be due to some temptation peculiar to the profession rather than to a compulsion of time. Perhaps, for one thing, ministers are peculiarly tempted to lean upon the past. Every man who has made a reputation is tempted to let that reputation displace the work and the care which made it. But when a public speaker begins to think that because he says a thing it has force he is in danger of losing power. For a reputation, like a glass show-case, is not a thing to lean upon. As a rule, the message of a preacher has as much force as there is in it, and no more. No doubt many pulpits have been lost because their occupants became back numbers in the literal sense of the term. With both elbows on the past they ceased to be interesting.

"Again, a minister is tempted not only to lean upon his past attainments as a speaker but also upon his past experience as a Christian. But he of all men needs to keep up a full, fresh inner life. For this constant giving out of ideas and spiritual energies is to some extent an emptying process. Ministers have blue Mondays partly because on Sunday they pour their own spiritual supports and life into the minds of the multitude."

The Borderland of Creeds.—It is an entirely hopeful and optimistic view of the religious future which *The Jewish Messenger* (New York) takes in an editorial article. It says:

"It is beginning to be understood that the universals of honesty, virtue, purity, unite men more firmly and kindly than the particulars of doctrine and litany, however sacred and venerable. Instead of drawing men together, unfortunately these appear to drive them apart, and produce a vast number of meeting-houses for the misinterpretation of the Bible and the caricature of the divine.

"It is a joyous sign of the times that the sectarian sky, so to speak, is breaking. There are rifts in the clouds, and the spiritual fog, which too many mistake for profound inspiration, is fast clearing away. Manly preachers and workers in every denomination find the basis for common action broadening. People are beginning to recognize that the kinship of humanity is a real phrase, whatever the canons and councils may say. It is because men and women *are* men and women that they at heart must distrust teachings which would formulate caste and bigotry and any 'holier-than-thou' doctrine in our latter age.

"May this borderland widen year by year until the religious shrine becomes less and less an exponent of its own necessarily narrow and imperfect conceptions, and more and more a representative of that broader, uncanonized religion which is the Hebrew prophet's constant refrain!"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE world's third sunday-School convention will be held in London, England, July 11 to 15, 1898.

TIBET is closed to Europeans, not by Chinese exclusiveness, but by the power of the Lamas, the spiritual and temporal head of the government.

"THE bishops of the African M. E. Zion Church have decided," says the Richmond *Advocate*, "to wear robes on special occasions when the ritual is used."

THE prayer-cylinders, or wheels, of Tibet are about two feet high and revolve on a pivot. The prayer is either painted on the outside or is written on a piece of paper and thrust into a cavity. As the monks pass these prayer-wheels they set them in motion.

IN Kucheng, China, where occurred the awful massacres in 1895, at a recent communion service in the city church 150 persons partook of the sacrament, 12 babies were baptized, and 16 persons received baptism and were taken into the church.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in *The Catholic Mirror*, reports 1,500,000 as being educated in the Catholic schools of the United States at the present time; that "Missionary Bands" are carrying on work among non-Catholics in seventeen different dioceses, and that "30,000 persons are annually received into the Catholic Church in the United States" through conversion.

AT a recent meeting of the Pastors' Conference of Grand Rapids the ministers united in an effort to promote reform in the conduct of funerals, and adopted a series of resolutions to be read in their respective churches. The resolutions recommended that no Sunday funerals be held; that the customary mourning attire be discarded; that funerals be more private; that public display be avoided; that expenditure be carefully limited to the ability of the people; and that the custom of preaching extended sermons on such occasions is not wise.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DECLINE OF BRITISH JINGOISM OVER RUSSIA'S EASTERN DEMANDS.

DURING the last few weeks the cable has more than once informed us that Great Britain, conscious of her loss of prestige in the far East, is arming and will precipitate a conflict with Russia. The tone of the press in England, which more faithfully represents all phases of public opinion than in any other country, does not bear out the above-mentioned alarmist reports. That England has lost some influence in the far East is true enough. "If Great Britain," says the Osaka, Japan, *Asahi*, "has explained away her watchfulness at Port Arthur without getting anything definite in Talien-Wan, she has deliberately forfeited her preponderating influence in the East"; and the Shanghai *Mercury* relates with much bitterness that, for the first time since the opening of China, the united address of the ambassadors in Peking was presented in French—an innovation which can not but influence the Chinese materially. But the agitation against the long-expected occupation of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan by Russia has been confined to *The Times*, and a few other lesser papers. Many British journals object very strongly to the practise of describing Great Britain as mistress of the world when the facts do not bear out this assertion. *The Spectator*, which can not be accused of want of patriotism, says:

"We have not the smallest intention of minimizing the importance of the acquisition to Russia, or the loss it inflicts on China; but in what way do that gain and that loss concern us? . . . . . .

"The real truth is that we are jealous, so jealous that we are inclined to play the part of dog in the manger, and to forbid Russia having a province which we ourselves neither desire nor can seize. This is clearly proved by the alternative which is pressed upon the public attention. Russia having claimed Manchuria, we are to claim the valley of the Yangtse, a vast region stretching from the North Pacific to Burmah, and occupied by at least a hundred and twenty millions of industrious and contented people. Because it is immoral of Russia to seize Manchuria, we are to seize six times as much. . . . We say deliberately that the enterprise is beyond our strength, and that it would be better to let Russia conquer all China, and thenceforward to trade with the kingdoms of the far East as Russian provinces, than to make so ruinous an addition to our already unwieldy domain. . . . If we are prepared to say that nobody shall have any, that, in fact, the black world and the brown world and the yellow world shall remain independent, well and good. That might be a lofty policy, if we gave up our own prizes, which as yet are beyond compare the biggest. But if we agree, as most of us do agree, that Asia and Africa need two hundred years of guidance and peace under European tutelage, then we must suffer Europe to do the preliminary work, and not be so madly jealous because it is not all left to us."

The Saturday Review, another paper not wanting in patriotic pride, advises the "cultivation of friendly relations with Russia." The only power safe to attack, thinks this paper, is Germany, as England would find it profitable to destroy German trade with the help of other anti-German nations. *The Illustrated Weekly News*, Edinburgh, says:

"Experience is a good schoolmaster, says Carlyle, but the fees are sometimes heavy. Experience will cure this country of its jingoism, but not till much suffering has been gone through. Nature has plainly intended Great Britain for an industrial career; but, allured by notions of prestige, we are continually looking with eager eye to the military ideal. . . . We have undertaken to maintain the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire. We undertook to maintain the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire. And a pretty mess we made of it. Why? For the simple reason that with the rise of great military empires we have sunk from a military point of view to the position of a third-rate power. The truth must be faced that without conscription this country can not pose as dictator either in Turkey or China. Lord Wolseley is quite alive to this fact—hence his hints at conscription. But if conscription is adopted in this country, jingoism will get its death-blow. . . . Mr. Chamberlain is under a great delusion if he thinks that the people will enthusiastically back him in fighting for new markets. The effects of a war at first would be felt by the middle classes and the working classes in the shape of taxation and depressed trade—results which would drive the people to hurl from power a government which was trying to benefit posterity at the expense of the people who are struggling to make both ends meet."

The inability to find suitable recruits for the army and the increasing difficulty experienced in manning an enormous navy with a purely British crew have done much to silence British jingoism. *The Westminster Gazette*, which has always opposed war-shouting, says "we lose nothing by Russia's gains." *The St. James's Gazette*, closely connected with the Government, says the people will uphold the Government, but it does not think war necessary. Even *The Times*, tho it says "we can not allow our prestige to be whittled away," does not repeat its most deliberate threats of war. Neither do *The Daily Graphic*, *The Telegraph*, or *The Globe*. These papers only suggest that England should seek compensation by cutting another slice of the Chinese pie. Lord Roberts, in the House of Lords, only suggests the strengthening of the Indian frontier by a further advance. Even to this Lord Salisbury's cabinet is opposed. Sir William Des Voeux, ex-governor of Hongkong, thinks England can protect her trade interests in China without war. Of some importance also is a recent debate in the Royal United Service Institution, at which Sir J. Colomb, M.P., asserted that England, in the face of Russia's steady advance, must follow Russia's methods and combine her great resources if she would come out triumphant. Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon declared England could not well stop Russia north of the Gulf of Pechili. Colonel Man put the frontier as far south as the Yang-tse-Kiang.

But all this censure of jingoism did not prevent a Parliament from voting $120,000,000 for an increase of the navy, an increase which is in itself more formidable than the entire United States naval forces at the present moment.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

IF the United States takes a notion to attend to matters in the far East, Germany, for one, will not be surprised. The Germans are assured that very soon this country will make a bold attempt to reap some of the rich harvest of trade in China. According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, the Germans must prepare to meet the new competitor by increased energy and a desire to please the customer. This paper says:

"Until very recently, the United States regarded the Pacific Ocean as a kind of back door, and looked out chiefly upon the Atlantic. To-day it has been discovered that the general progress of the world demands greater attention to the development of Asia. It is well known that the far East is the most populous center, the greatest storehouse of the world's wealth, the least developed field for trade, and that America is very near to it. In less than twelve days the voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama may be accomplished. The largest trading interests of the United States are in the countries on the other side of the Pacific. The power of production in the American industries has passed the point at which it was sufficient only to satisfy the home markets, and the American manufacturer must look abroad. American locomotives have begun to cross the plains of Russia and Argentina, American engineers work in European factories, American rails lie in the mountains of India, American woolens are as well made as those of other countries. The export trade is necessary for the Americans to-day; they know it, and do their best to foster that trade. Meanwhile the Chinese have been shaken out of their slumbers by Japan, railroads are being built, schools are organized, and the Chinaman begins to adopt some of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the things which give strength to the despised West. Already voices are heard in the Union which demand that the Pacific become a sea on which the United States rule as paramount power. The influence of the United States, so say the Americans, must be felt as strongly in the lands of the far East as in South America, and they realize that this must be accomplished soon, ere the European powers have fully established themselves. By the time railroads are in active operation all over China, the market for American goods must be established.

"Hence the United States has every reason to see to it that the trade with China remains open to the whole world, that no tariff for the exclusion of American goods is enacted, and that the interests of American citizens in China are carefully guarded by the authorities in Washington. Meanwhile England and Germany have the advantage through their older established relations with China. Europe may not care to worry itself about American competition, especially as it is well known how ready the Americans are to bluster. Yet we would like to warn the German merchants. They must not despise the new competitor, but must act with unceasing energy if they would continue successful in their battle for the markets of the far East."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAR TALK AND WAR PREPARATIONS.

THERE is a marked change in the attitude of the Spanish press of late. It is much more warlike, bitter, and confident of success. Quotations from our own "yellow journals" find their way oftener into the columns of our Spanish contemporaries, altho some, like the *Imparcial*, still print the notice: "We have received some very inflammatory telegrams from America, but refrain from giving their text." In Cuba the *Diario de la Marina, Union Constitutionnel*, and *Comercio* endeavor to collect funds for a war-ship to be presented to the mother country by the loyal Cubans. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, is informed that the United States would not be unwilling to preclude further trouble by a purchase of Cuba, but the paper thinks that no Spanish ministry willing to consider such a proposition could live an hour. Otherwise the *Nacional*, said to be strongly influenced by the Weylerites: it declares that a sale of Cuba could be considered if the United States will guaranty to keep order there, to protect the Cubans who sympathize with Spain, to make concessions to Spanish trade, and to pay Cuba's debt. "But that is not what the Americans want," adds the paper; "they think they can get Cuba for nothing." The *Globo*, referring to the pretended information regarding the *Maine* commission with which certain American journals fill their columns, says:

"As a matter of fact the United States is at present very much like an immense *Maine*, floating between the Atlantic and the Pacific; and some of her crew have evidently lost their heads. They try to force the door of the magazine to blow up the ship.* President McKinley, the commander, does his best to restore order among his undisciplined crew. The real *Maine* was lost in consequence of the slipshod manner in which enormous quantities of explosives were stored, and to the undue haste which caused these war preparations to be made on board a vessel manned by a badly disciplined crew. The ruin of the United States will probably also be caused by an explosion; in this case, however, it will really be 'external.'"

In the presence of the war-cloud, internal dissensions seem to have vanished in Spain. In an interview with Emilio Castelar, which has been extensively quoted, the ex-President of Republican Spain declares that Spain has given the Cubans greater liberties than the Spaniards enjoy, and can not make further concessions. He concludes as follows:

"I am told that it is now impossible for us to escape a conflict with the United States. If that is true, the aggression of the Americans is as criminal as that of Napoleon I. in 1808. We have done nothing to provoke them. We can receive their threats with the contempt born of a clear conscience. We will still do what we can to prevent a conflict, but we can not humble ourselves before superior force. If the United States declares war, we will defend our good rights to the last."

Our chances are regarded as less good for an immediate victory over the Spanish forces, now that our preparations and the state of our defenses are being reported day by day abroad. It is remarked that the naval authorities seem to encounter some difficulty in manning the ships. In connection with this *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The United States consul who took the names of men in Canada anxious to serve in the United States navy, and forwarded the roll to Washington, ought to be aware that in doing so he has laid himself open to the charge of having violated the foreign enlistment act. During the Crimean war the Washington Government took strong action against those who were accused of accepting such offers of service from United States citizens who wanted to serve in the British army. The late Hon. Joseph Howe was concerned in the affair, and had a lively time defending himself. This precedent should not be forgotten."

The manner in which some of our papers speak of the $50,000,000 appropriation for defenses also excites comment, as that sum is hardly five per cent. of what great nations usually have to expend in a war. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, contrasts the matter-of-fact way in which the British grant enough money for an *increase* of their navy which is superior in tonnage to the *whole* American navy, with the supposed excitement accompanying a very ordinary grant in the United States. Senator Mason's belief that "the United States will not have war, but merely chase the Spaniards from Cuba as a policeman drives a newsboy from his beat," is also commented upon, and Chaplain Bradford's prayer in the Illinois legislature creates some astonishment. Yet there are not wanting signs of sympathy and encouragement. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"For our part we find it impossible not to sympathize with American feeling on the subject of Cuba. The cruelties committed in that unfortunate island, and the misery inflicted upon its inhabitants, would move a heart of stone. They have resulted not so much from deliberate intention as from hopeless incompetence. . . . The plain fact is that Spain can not manage Cuba, and that her failure, which may be no fault of hers, inflicts apparently endless suffering upon the native population. Americans would be more than human, or less, if they could look with

DOES JONATHAN WANT THE WEED?

JONATHAN (To King Alfonso of Spain): You'll be a good deal sicker, young feller, if you don't drop that purty darn quick.—*The World, Toronto.*

* To fully understand this allusion it is necessary to remember that the crews of American men-of-war have a firmly established reputation for inebriety among Spaniards and Spanish-Americans.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

equanimity upon such a mass of constant wretchedness within so short a distance of their own Southern States. This is no case of indefinitely extending the Monroe doctrine, with which Mr. Canning had quite as much to do as President Monroe. It is a question of common humanity."

The Montreal *Star* quotes at length the opinion of a Canadian railroad official, who is confident that the war would be "a good thing"—for Canada. New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and other American ports would be blockaded, and trade with Europe would go *via* Montreal. "Yes, there is no doubt about it. If there must be war, let it come after navigation opens here, and it will be a great thing for us financially," concluded the railway official who spoke. The Winnipeg *Tribune* thinks now is the time to form a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, in which case the rest of the world would have to accept the dictates of the English-speaking nations.

But the vast majority of comment is rather unfavorable to us. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"If the war between Spain and the United States really comes, the fault is certainly not with the former country, for the Spanish Government has shown an amount of self-abnegation and willingness to please which can hardly be carried further. While the jingo press is doing its best to find fresh ground for complications, while a war credit is granted in Congress, the Spanish authorities leave no stone unturned to prove that the quarrel is not of their seeking."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The American papers talk of war, and take no notice of the official denials that war is imminent, and their recital of the war preparations naturally drives the populace wild with expectation. . . . Thus, unfortunately, the nation has been prepared to look upon intervention as imminent, Spain is continually denounced, and the latent pan-Americanism of the people blinds them alike to the profound injustice of their proceedings and to their own dangers. In the United States nobody realizes what enormous sacrifices are needed to bring to its knees a nation as stubborn as the Spaniards, and nobody seems to see that this intervention in Cuban affairs is purely an act of international piracy. There is not a shadow of justice about it. It is quite true that American business men lose by the rebellion, but do they lose more than Spanish business men?"

The Saturday Review, London, is not quite sure that the people of the Southern States would remain true to the Union if their lands were subjected to a Spanish invasion. The St. Thomas, Ontario, *Journal* remarks: "'Spain,' says the Chicago *Tribune*, 'must be humbled in the dust. It has shed too much innocent blood. It has burned Jews. It has massacred Hollanders.' . . . The Chicago paper's righteous rage reminds one of the Irishman who thumped a poor Jew because it was the Jews who killed Jesus Christ." *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It is not for a moment to be supposed that a proud race like the Spaniards will be bullied out of what is almost the last important fragment of a once great colonial empire without striking a blow in self-defense; and altho there need be no doubt as to how a conflict would end in the long run, it is just possible that Spain's resistance might at the first prove much more effective than the American Government is prepared for. The United States navy is notoriously undermanned; and an early reverse at sea would expose a vast unprotected coast line and much merchant traffic to harassment."

Our newspapers come in for a good deal of adverse criticism, which may well be summarized in the words of Henry Norman, who writes in *Cosmopolis*, London, as follows:

"To the universal good-will shown on the occasion of the *Maine* catastrophe the action of the so-called 'yellow press' of America has been an unedifying exception. Apart altogether from good taste and truth, neither of which have had any relation to what these journals have published about the loss of the *Maine*, what is chiefly striking is the utter want of patriotism characterizing them. Not only do they bring their country into contempt abroad, but they are positively prepared to use their whole influence, which is very great upon the masses of the people, to provoke war by the dissemination of flagrant falsehoods. No evidence of any kind has yet been forthcoming. The idea of photographing the submerged battle-ship is, of course, ludicrous; yet these papers have published despatch after despatch declaring that the *Maine* was blown up by a mine in Havana harbor connected by wires with the Spanish fortress, and by elaborate illustrations have professed to show exactly how this was done."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE YUKON.

A BILL passed by the United States Senate provides that the Canadian Government can enjoy the right of transshipment at Fort Wrangel upon the following terms:

"1. The abrogation of the monopoly provision of the contract, so that railways with their ocean termini in Alaska may penetrate into Canadian territory.

"2. That the customs laws shall be changed so as to allow miners outfitting in the United States to bring into Canadian territory tools, utensils, and provisions to the extent of a thousand pounds per head.

"3. That Parliament's control over Canadian territory shall be surrendered to the extent that it will be out of its power to make any distinction between aliens and British subjects in the granting of miners' licenses.

"4. That on the Atlantic coast United States fishermen shall be given the same privileges in Canadian ports as Canadian fishermen enjoy."

These provisions have raised a perfect storm in Canada. The opposition accuse the Government of having decided upon a railway route to the Klondike before ascertaining the attitude of the United States. The Liberals blame the opposition for drawing attention to the value of the rights held by the United States. Both call each other's proceedings un-Canadian, and both unite in abusing Uncle Sam in the most hearty manner.

The Montreal *Herald*, taking into consideration the tone of our press on the subject, remarks that the United States, "like the small boy who struck back first, has begun to retaliate in advance," and sketches the Canadian argument in a long leader to the following effect:

The demands made by the United States Senate in anticipation of the Canadian Government's request for lightering privileges at Wrangel is framed in the spirit of those residents of that country who believe the earth to be theirs and the fulness thereof. First, we are asked to give up the privilege of securing as far as possible a monopoly of the transportation to our own gold-fields. Next comes the demand to abandon the chief purpose for which the Stickeen Teslin railroad is to be built at all, by the admission, free of duty, of half a ton of miners' equipments, when taken in by United States citizens. Then we must remove certain restrictions on miners' licenses. After that it is our duty to abandon our fishery rights—rights which we have maintained a hundred years. After that, if we are good, we may perhaps be allowed to take what advantage we can of the fact that the Klondike gold-fields are in Canadian territory. It seems surprising that a responsible body like the United States Senate should feel called upon to demand that an independent Parliament shall forthwith stultify itself in such a fashion. But Canada will do what she thinks best with her own. If the United States obstructs the navigation of the Stickeen River, Canada must extend the railway southward to Observatory Inlet. It will mean the building of two hundred miles of railway, but that is not a task from which the country that built the Canadian Pacific Railroad will be likely to shrink. The best thing about this Senate legislation is that it has come in good time, so that we may know what to look forward to, and may govern ourselves accordingly.

The Colonist, Victoria, suggests the enactment of mining regulations on the American plan. Aliens should be prohibited from holding rights in the gold-mines of Canada, and the importation of goods into the mining country by any other than an all-Cana-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dian route should also be prohibited. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"That Canada would permit American miners to bring large supplies of goods into our country without paying the duties which all other foreigners must pay is a demand for which we can imagine no acceptable equivalent, even if equivalents were offered in a reasonable or liberal spirit. That we should grant to Americans licenses to work our mines on conditions which, as a rule, they refuse to all foreigners, is a curious exemplification of reciprocity; and if some reciprocity has been offered to us in Alaska mining, the privilege was not asked for by, and is of no value to, Canada. . . . . .

"On the general subject of the reciprocal bonding privilege between Canada and the United States, this country may now make itself easy; the menace of abolishing the system is not likely to be much heard in the future. So long as the notion prevailed that the bonding system existed principally for the benefit of Canada, threats to abolish it were heard from time to time. It is now shown that abolition would mean a severe, not to say a deadly, blow to the commerce of the republic."

The Ottawa *Free Press* expresses the wish that American editors would inform themselves on the subject of which they write, and prevent their readers from being misled. The American public, thinks the paper, should be reminded that, while the laws of the United States prevent a Canadian from holding a mining claim in the republic, in Canada an American has equal terms with the Britisher, for the present at least. *The Banner*, Chatham, Ontario, says:

"Since the American Senate are hinting that they may possibly block our rights as to shipping, etc., at Fort Wrangel, the Dominion Government would be justified if they accepted Mr. McMullen's bill regarding 'alien miners,' and refused to allow entrance to the gold-bearing districts to others than those who are subjects of the empire. When a railway has been completed in Canadian soil, then possibly the Americans would see the futility of their objections, and citizens of that country could be admitted on terms to be arranged."

Principal Grant says that the United States Senate represents very much the influence of the small and the Western States. He hopes for better things from the House of Representatives and the President. At any rate, Canada need not cry before she is hurt. The Manitoba *Free Press* says:

"The United States Senate is unhappily capable of this or any other enormity that will for the moment appeal to the passions of the noisier elements of the American people. . . . However, unless we are poltroons we shall refuse to surrender our rights to a foreign and unfriendly Congress. We shall refuse under any and all circumstances; but to surrender without striking a blow would stamp us as a degenerate people. . . . For purposes of navigation the Stikeen is as much Canadian as American. For thirty miles up from its mouth its banks are American, and we would have no right to land merchandise within that distance. . . . The American Government may police the river to prevent this, but they can not do more without violating the treaty. If transshipment at the mouth is necessary to free navigation, we are not to be denied the privilege, but can demand it as a right. The Americans have the free use of the St. Lawrence on the same terms. Canada would be equally entitled to impose regulations that would practically void this right, unless the United States would consent to the free admission of Canadian agricultural products. That would be preposterous, and the other is not less so."

The Evening Telegram, Toronto, says:

"The United States Senate bill, which places such an enormous price on Canada's treaty rights at Fort Wrangel, gives the Premier a chance to put himself at the head of the patriotic sentiment of the country. All he has to do is to withdraw the McKenzie-Mann bargain and bring forward a plan for a genuine all-Canadian route. . . . Canada does not want either Uncle Sam or Dan Mann to own the Yukon. The United States Senators at Washington seem anxious to grab the Klondike for Uncle Sam. The Canadian Government at Ottawa seem just as anxious to give the Klondike to Messrs. McKenzie and Mann."

INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE.

OUTSIDE France nearly every comment on the Dreyfus-Zola case is favorable to the prisoner on the Devil's Isle and to the writer who sought to procure a reopening of his case. Here and there, however, a voice is heard in defense of the French Government and the French army. A writer in the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, who is simply described as an ex-statesman, explains that France can not really allow a reopening of the now famous *chose jugée*. M. Zola may be honest in his love for justice, but he has not shown much forethought and discretion. The writer describes the system of international espionage in his article, and we summarize his sentences as follows:

Espionage is carried on by all states, civilized and uncivilized. It is in our times regulated by a central bureau which does its best to keep from contact with the spies and their agents. The secret political police alone have direct dealings with them. The spies, or rather the agents, of political espionage are not people with whom an honest man would like to associate as soon as he knows their character, but they are generally very able, bright, tho unscrupulous men, whose wits have been sharpened by continual danger. They do not, as a rule, obtain their information in person, but use criminals of a lower type as their tools. The work of these agents is very often international, and it is not rare that one and the same person is in the pay of different countries. Sometimes they are attached to an embassy, in which case they can carry on their work pretty openly, relying upon their personal powers to obtain the desired information. Only the most charming and accomplished persons are chosen in this case. France has, with much success, made use of refined women in this way. But in the majority of cases espionage is carried on by persons who are not generally known to desire information.

In view of the character of the persons employed, the information received and, often enough, highly paid for, is utterly unreliable in most cases. Yet no nation can afford to give up the system, for a single reliable and important piece of information may be worth more than all the money spent on espionage for years.

German papers have demanded an open trial for Dreyfus. That is, however, impossible to grant. The French military authorities would be forced to make known an important part of their organization for counter-espionage, which would lead to endless complication in and out of the country. Dreyfus *may* be innocent, but if he were declared such by a trial in which everything is laid bare, much more than the fall of a ministry would follow. Great changes would take place in France, and it is to be questioned whether we in Germany can wish for them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the proprietor of the New York *Herald*, is said to have offered to the Prince of Monaco a higher sum for the gambling establishment in his principality than the company which at present holds it. The *General Anzeiger*, Frankfurt, dryly remarks that Mr. Bennett evidently thinks *non olet*.

THE customers of the German Government telephone, who now pay $37.50 per year, will only pay $12.50 in future. An additional charge of one quarter of a cent will be made every time the wire is used in private houses, one half of a cent for offices, and three quarters of a cent for hotels and clubs. A small extra charge also secures the privilege of having the contents of telegrams immediately telephoned to one's house.

PANSLAVISM is evidently on the decline. The Russian clubs which for years tried to unite all Slav nations into one irresistible union find that this is as difficult to accomplish as a union of all German- or all English-speaking races. Count Ignatieff, the head of the movement in Russia, complains that the St. Petersburg Panslavist Club, which a few years ago numbered 2,000 members, has only 700 now, and these are very platonic.

GENERAL SAUSSIER, who has just been retired from the command-in-chief of the French army, enjoys the distinction of an excellent reputation in Germany. Being taken prisoner, he refused to give his word of honor not to fight during the war that was then going on—the war of 1870–71. He escaped the danger of breaking his word, as did many Frenchmen whose patriotism got the better of their sense of honor. Saussier was sent to the fortress of Graudenz as a prisoner of war. He escaped across the Russian frontier, though specially guarded, with the help of his servant, a French soldier. The latter received a sentence of fourteen days' bread and water for his temerity, but was amply rewarded by his commander after the war.

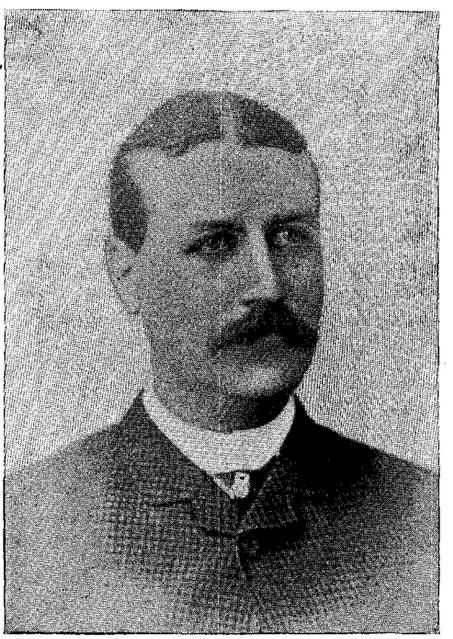
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN HERO OF THE YALU.

THE Chinese battle-ship *Chen Yuen*, in the fight at Yalu with the Japanese, September 17, 1894, was commanded by Captain Philo Norton McGiffin—"the only man of American or European blood who ever commanded a modern war-ship in battle." Captain McGiffin was an American, having been born in Washington county, Pa., December 30, 1860, where also, not long ago, he was laid to rest. He was therefore but thirty-four when the battle occurred; but his ship was the only one of the Chinese squadron, according to a writer in *The Home Magazine* (March), that came out of the fight with credit, and "competent authority" is quoted to the effect that his daring, as shown in that battle, "has possibly never been surpassed in the history of the world."

McGiffin, at the age of seventeen, entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. While there, he saved two children from a burning house and received for this deed the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy. He was graduated in 1882, and after a two years' cruise passed the final examination; but under an act of Congress for the reduction of the naval force, he was honorably discharged with a year's pay. It was a heavy blow to him, and at the beginning of the Franco-Chinese war he set out for China with letters of introduction. Captain Mannix, who had organized the Chinese marine corps, spoke about him to Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who expressed a desire to see him. McGiffin presented himself at the palace, and, being challenged by the sentries and not knowing their language, he flung them aside and forced his way to the Viceroy. He was put in command of a gunboat and captured the only gunboat lost by the French in that war. At the conclusion of hostilities he entered the naval college at Tien Tsin as a teacher, and in 1887 was placed at the head of a naval academy at Wei-Hai-Wei. When war was threatened between China and Japan he had obtained leave of absence and was about to return to America; but he returned his papers and was made captain of the *Chen Yuen*.



CAPT. PHILO NORTON McGIFFIN.
Courtesy of *The Home Magazine*.

We quote now directly from the account in *The Home Magazine* written by Calvin Dill Wilson:

"Before he went into the battle of the Yalu, he wrote to his brother: 'You know it is four killed to one wounded, since the new ammunition came in. It is better so. I don't want to be wounded; and hate to think of being dreadfully mangled, and then patched up, with half my limbs and sense gone, yet "a triumph of surgical skill." No! I prefer to step down or up, and out of this world.'

"The great battle of the Yalu River took place on September 17, 1894. When this fight had scarcely opened, McGiffin saw the navigating lieutenant disappear from his position, looking very pale. Soon after, something went wrong with the training engine of one of the turrets, and the captain was obliged to go down to the armored place below to set it to rights. As he was getting down, some one caught him by the leg, calling out, 'There's no room for any more here. You must hide somewhere else.' He looked down, and saw the navigating lieutenant, and a dozen more terrified men, in hiding. McGiffin was so angry that he used physical force upon the cowardly lieutenant to get him out of his way; after that they let him fix the engine.

"During the fight three of the enemy's ships, one on the port side, and one on the starboard, and one right ahead, were concentrating their fire on the *Chen Yuen*. As the one on the port side was doing the most mischief, the men at the two starboard guns were ordered to turn the guns around, and try to silence the ship that was doing so much damage on the other side. To do this they had to fire across the forecastle.

"At this juncture a fire broke out in the superstructure over the forecastle. McGiffin ordered a line of hose to be run out, but the men refused to go unless an officer led them; this the captain offered to do, and a number of men volunteered to follow. But before they started to put out the fire, he ordered the head-gunner at the starboard battery to quit firing on the port side, and turn his guns right ahead; otherwise they would fire upon their own men. When they reached the forecastle, the shot of the enemy's guns struck one man after another. The captain was bending over, pulling up a hose, when a shot passed between his legs, burning both wrists, and cutting away the tail of his coat; a shell hit the tower, and as it burst a piece struck him. Shortly after he had gone toward the forecastle, the head-gunner to whom he had given the order to shift the guns, was killed; and the man who took his place, not knowing that the captain and his men had gone forward, kept the guns directed to port, and fired one. The explosion blew them all off their legs, and killed several. McGiffin at the same time was gashed by a shot from the enemy, that rendered him unconscious; he fell upon a hose that had been cut by a ball, and the spurting water revived him.

"When he looked up, he saw that he was directly in front of the other starboard gun, with his head in line of the fire; he watched the turning of the gun for a second or two, and realizing his danger, threw himself over the side of the superstructure to the deck below, a depth of eight feet. He fell upon his chest, with blood gushing from his mouth; he managed to get around into the superstructure, and asked two of the men to carry him farther aft, as he could not walk. Afterward in relating this experience, he said that when he recovered consciousness, and saw the big gun pointed toward him, and about to be fired, he said to himself: 'What an ass I am to sit here and be blown to pieces.' He claimed for himself no heroic thought or bombastic reminiscence of historic battles, but simply that he realized that he would be a fool to stay where he was when he could get out of the way.

"To have seen McGiffin on his ship during that fight of the Yalu, would have been a sight to remember forever; that dauntless spirit rode the forces of battle as if they were a steed. He was the soul of his ship, the spirit of the storm, the Prospero with his magic wand. His body was shattered, but his mind kept awake. He was so near the first gun when it exploded that his clothing was set on fire, his eyebrows and hair burned, his eyes injured, and altho his ears were rammed as tightly as possible with cotton, the drums of both ears were permanently injured by the explosion. He was unconscious for a time, but as quickly as he regained his senses, he was on his feet and giving orders. He received forty wounds, many of them caused by splinters of wood; he with his own hands extracted a large splinter from his hip, and, *holding his eyelids open with his finger, this heroic man navigated his ship, which had been struck four hundred times, safely to its dock, skilfully evading capture*, the *Chen Yuen* being the only one of the Chinese vessels that came out of that fight with credit. A competent authority has declared that the daring of McGiffin, as shown in the battle of the Yalu, has possibly never been surpassed in the history of the world.

"The Japanese offered five thousand dollars for his capture; but did not have the satisfaction of taking him. But what he dreaded had happened; his nerves, limbs, and senses were shattered. After the battle of the Yalu, he went into a hospital in China for a time; but finding himself with little promise of complete recovery he came to America. Unfortunately he was indisposed to submit to treatment; he insisted on dressing his own wounds. His body had the appearance of a checker-board, with its many bruises; there were still in him bullets and splinters; he was compelled to walk with two canes; his pain was so great that he spent hours hobbling back and forth across the floor, saying that he was more comfortable thus than in a sitting or reclining posture. His use of language was superb, and the accounts he gave of his experiences to his friends, when they could induce him to talk, were most graphic.

"The battle of the Yalu gave young McGiffin the proud distinction of being the only man of European blood who had commanded a modern war-ship in actual battle. He said of himself in a jesting way, after he came to this country, 'I am still in the Chinese navy; but I am not in good standing. You know it is customary there for a naval officer, when he loses a battle, to commit suicide; and they wanted me to follow the custom, but I declined with thanks.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The strained international relations have resulted in a great boom in the iron and steel trade. Plants all over the country are reported rushed with orders, and consumers' demands more than keep up with deliveries. Bar iron and steel are selling 50 per cent. ahead of last year. Business in the West is opening up very encouragingly. Chicago reports the best week's general trade for many years past. The cotton and woolen industries, however, have not improved, and there has been a sensible quieting down of the Klondike trade activity. Cereals and flour are rather unsatisfactory. Bank clearings were normal and stock speculations dull.

Flour and Corn.—"Flour and corn exports are larger this week, but those of wheat are smaller. The total exports of wheat, including flour, aggregate 3,896,318 bushels, against 3,679,056 bushels last week, 1,749,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,744,000 bushels in 1896, 2,562,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,966,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports aggregate 4,496,000 bushels, against 3,941,874 bushels last week, 5,862,687 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,727,000 bushels in 1896, and 672,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, March 26.*

Wool and Cotton.—"Sales of wool have been only 11,411,600 pounds in three weeks at the three chief markets, against 46,605,300 last year, and prices are yielding, with sales of old wool ½ to 1 cent below current quotations for clothing, and no indication that manufacturers are nearing the end of their stocks. Cancelations are numerous, but in proportion to orders smaller than for five years past, and find natural explanation in an advance of prices greater in some lines than distribution seems to warrant. Yet the mills are nearly all full of orders for some months to come, and rather more demand for goods is seen since colder weather appeared. Cotton mills at Fall River still increase their accumulated stocks, about 2,000,000 pieces, and print cloths have declined to 2.06 cents, the lowest quotation on record. Some prints have also weakened, but ginghams are firm, and the better grades of dress-goods are sold well ahead."—*Dun's Review, March 26.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings in the United States reflect reduced speculative interest, chiefly at New York, in a total for the week aggregating $1,084,000,000, 16 per cent. smaller than last week, but 22 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 21 per cent. larger than in 1896, 22 per cent. larger than in 1895, 46 per cent. larger than in 1894, but 12 per cent. smaller than 1893 and 6 per cent. smaller than 1892. Only four cities in the United States show decreases this week from the corresponding week a year ago, namely, Richmond, Hartford, Norfolk, and Houston. The decreases are generally of small extent, however. Gains, on the other hand, are less pronounced than of late. Business failures in the United States this week are 215, against 233 last week, 221 in this week a year ago, 276 in 1896 and 232 in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, March 26.*

Iron and Steel.—"The iron and steel industry is more fully employed than ever before in its history, and altho production of Bessemer pig is beyond all precedent, the price advances, and billets are still bought in open market by some of the largest producers. Other pig is steady in price, and no decline appears in finished products excepting steel plates at the East, but for these the demand at Chicago is enormous, as for cars and agricultural implements, pending orders for cars covering 500 to 2,000 each. The structural demand during the first quarter has been 80 per cent. larger than in the same quarter of any previous year, it is said, and the demand for pipe is swelled by pending contracts for 126 miles. Minor metals are comparatively quiet, tin at 14.3 cents, lake copper at 12 cents, lead firmer at 3.7 cents, and nickel in heavy demand at 34 cents."—*Dun's Review, March 26.*

Stocks and Exchange.—"Stock speculation has been dull, professional, and weak. The continued uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Cuban situation has stopped public or foreign participation and left the New York market in the hands of traders. Liquidation by speculative holders is apparently exhausted, but there has been continuous selling for short account, and the bear interest, based on expectations of a further break in prices, is extremely large. Sugar has been a particularly weak feature. Bonds have shared in the depression in stock values and governments have declined. Foreign exchange, after a rally, declined in consequence of a hardening of time-loan rates, and $2,165,000 additional gold has been engaged, principally in Paris, for import. Demand sterling is heavy at 4.83½."—*Bradstreet's, March 26.*

Canadian Trade.—"The breaking up of the country roads affects distribution throughout the Dominion of Canada, but manufacturers and jobbers report the trade coming in to be of an encouraging volume. Ocean navigation will open earlier this year than for twenty-five years past. Toronto reports an active demand for Canadian cattle for export in bond through the United States, but the prospect for this industry is clouded by expected large shipments this year from the Argentine. Seeds are being imported from the United States. At Montreal jobbers and manufacturers are satisfied with the trade that is being done and regard the outlook as encouraging. While general trade is dull at Halifax, the early spring has developed a better business in dry-goods. The Newfoundland coast is reported clear of ice, and sealers are at work earlier than usual. In the maritime prov-

You will get a new notion of what a lamp-chimney can be, when you use a Macbeth; and of what it can do, when you get the right one.
Get the Index.
Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, AND WASHINGTON.

Six-Day Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the present series of personally-conducted tours to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia on Thursday, April 7.

Tickets including transportation, meals *en route* in both directions, transfers of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and carriage ride about Richmond—in fact, every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of $35.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark; $34.00 from Trenton; $32.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

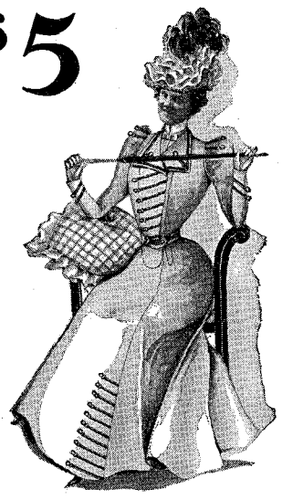
OLD POINT COMFORT ONLY.

Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, including one and three-fourths days' board at that place, and good to return direct by regular trains within six days, will be sold in connection with this tour at rate of $16.00 from New York; $15.00 from Trenton; $14.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points. At a slight additional expense tourists can extend the trip to Virginia Beach, with accommodations at the Princess Anne Hotel.

For itineraries and full information apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Tailor-Made Suits,

$5



OUR New Spring Catalogue of Styles is a mirror of fashion for dressy women. We show in it all the newest Parisian ideas in Suits, and will mail it *free*, together with samples of materials to select from, and a perfect measurement diagram to the lady who wishes to dress well at a moderate cost. All of our gowns are made to order, giving that touch of individuality and exclusiveness so dear to the feminine heart.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

Tailor-made Gowns, $5 up.
Exclusive designs and refined styles.

Crash and Linen Suits, $4 up.
Moderate in price and extremely fashionable.

Separate Skirts, $4 up.
Paris models in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Bicycle Suits, $4.50 up.

Bicycle Skirts, $3 up.

Our line of samples includes the newest materials for Dresses and Suits, many of them being imported novelties. We also make up your own material if you wish. No matter where you live we pay the express charges. Write today for Catalogue and samples.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, - - New York.

TRUSTWORTHY BICYCLES
At Popular Prices

Crawford Bicycles are thoroughly good in every way. The very latest improvements are combined with the best of materials and workmanship, and the 1898 models are superior to all rivals, regardless of price. ✱ ✱ ✱
You will learn much from the Crawford Catalogue. FREE.

$50 1898 CRAWFORD PRICES $35

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CRAWFORDS, $20 TO $30; TANDEMS, $75.

THE CRAWFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hagerstown, Md.

BRANCH HOUSES AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AND BALTIMORE.

7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 *must be sacrificed* **now. New High Grade,** all styles, best equipment, *guaranteed.* **$9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels,** late models, all makes, **$3 to $12.** *We ship on approval without a cent payment.* Write for **bargain list** and art catalogue of swell '98 models. **BICYCLE FREE** for season to advertise them. Send for one. **Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.**
J. M. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago.

In Just 24 Hours
you make the trip between New York and Chicago by either "The Lake Shore Limited" or the "North Shore Limited"—the banner trains of the New York Central.

SHORT-HAND
MR. YOUNG'S COURSE
50 words per minute first lesson, six hours' practice. Full course. Average, 100 words. Send stamp for particulars.
148 Montague St., Dept. L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS.
Most Durable and Decorative.
Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs.
Send for Catalogue.
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York.

DO you want clean hot water? Send for booklet. Randolph & Clowes, Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

inces stocks of fish are small and prices are firm. The lumber cut in New Brunswick is the smallest known for years past. Mild weather in Alaska, putting the passes in a poor condition, is credited with checking the outfitting trade in British Columbia. Failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 29 as against 23 last week, 40 in the corresponding week of last year, 44 in 1896, and 49 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate $25,635,000, a decrease of six tenths of 1 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 45 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's, March 26.*

Current Events.

Monday, March 21.

Secretary Long **names the two Brazilian cruisers** recently purchased the *New Orleans* and the *Albany*. . . . Governor Black, of New York, signs the bill setting aside 5 per cent. of New York City **liquor-tax receipts** for the school teachers' pension fund. . . . The Jersey City station of the **Pennsylvania railroad** is burned; loss, $100,000. . . . Congress—House: The *Maine* **relief bill** is **passed** unanimously.

An official Chinese statement denies that a compact between the viceroys has been made to direct affairs in the **Yang-tse-Kiang valley**. . . . Commander Brownson has started for France **to inspect vessels** being built at La Sayne for Brazil. . . . The **Austrian Reichsrath** reassembles at Vienna, and Herr Fuchs is elected president.

Tuesday, March 22.

The **Cuban question** and the report of the *Maine* court are discussed by the Cabinet. . . . The bark *Almy*, bound for Alaska, is found **a wreck off San Francisco**, and it is thought that forty passengers and sailors lost their lives. . . . Congress—Senate: The **national quarantine bill** is discussed. House: The **naval appropriation bill** is reported from committee.

The divers at the **wreck of the** *Maine* succeed in getting out two 6-inch guns and some ammunition from the after-magazine. . . . The **Chinese loan** is largely **oversubscribed** in Berlin, but there is little demand for shares in London. . . . Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons says that there is no truth in the allegations of the Senate committee in regard to **England's attitude toward Hawaii**. . . . Six officers and one hundred men of a **French expedition in Madagascar** are said to have been killed by natives.

Wednesday, March 23.

Lieutenant-Commander Marix, bearing the **report of the** *Maine* **Court of Inquiry**, leaves Miami, Fla., by rail for Washington. . . . The Navy Department orders the **monitors** *Terror* **and** *Puritan* to join Admiral Sicard's fleet at Key West; the old monitors and a number of revenue cutters are to be put into active service. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Gallinger tells of the **conditions in Cuba** as he saw them on his recent visit; the *Maine* relief bill is passed. House: The **contested election** case of **Thorp against Epes** from the Fourth Virginia District is decided in favor of Mr. Thorp.

Lord Salisbury has intimated a wish to **resign** both the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship. . . . The **United States cruiser** *New Orleans* (formerly the *Amazonas*) goes from Gravesend, England, to Hole Haven, to take on ammunition. . . . **Miss Clara Barton leaves Havana** for Key West and this city; she hopes soon to return to Cuba; another body is found in the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . The **Austrian Government** is interpellated as to its attitude toward the killing of Austrian subjects at **Lattimer, Pa.**, and the acquittal of Sheriff Martin. . . . Fighting between the Anglo-Egyptian forces and **the Dervishes** is reported from the Upper Nile.

Thursday, March 24.

Lieutenant-Commander Marix and his companions arrive **in Washington** with the report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry. . . . The sailing of **Spain's torpedo-boat flotilla** from the Canaries for Porto Rico is considered in Washington as the most serious incident that has occurred since the *Maine* disaster. . . . **Admiral Sicard** is **relieved from command** of the Key West fleet on account of ill-health, and Captain Sampson is ordered to succeed him. . . . The battle-ships *Kearsarge* **and** *Kentucky* **are launched** at Newport News, Va. . . . Miss Clara Barton denies the report of **dissensions in the Red Cross Society in Cuba,** and of her own health being bad. . . . The auxiliary naval board at this port examines a number of **merchant and private vessels** available for **use by the Government**. . . . Congress—Senate: **Mr. Thurston** tells what he saw in **Cuba** and advocates armed intervention by the United States. House: The naval appropriation bill is considered.

In an interview General Maximo Gomez says he hopes there will be **no war between the United Statos and Spain**; he is still of the opinion that **Cuba** could pay $200,000,000 for its **independence**. . . . The request of contractors to use **dynamite on the wreck of the** *Maine* in Havana harbor is denied by both the American and Spanish governments; the body of Lieutenant Jenkins is recovered from the wrecked battle-ship. . . . The Bank of Spain is **to lend** the Spanish Government **200,000,000 pesetas** [$40,000,000], guaranteed by new treasury bonds. . . . **China** has **agreed to all the Russian demands**, being practically the cession of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan and the right to construct a railway to these points.

Friday, March 25.

The report of the *Maine* **Court of Inquiry** is **discussed** all day by the President and Cabinet; it is announced, altho not officially, that the battle-ship was destroyed by **an outside explosion**. . . . The lighthouse tender *Mangrove* leaves Key West under orders to proceed to Havana and **bring back all American officials** except Consul-General Lee. . . . The **battle-ship** *Texas* sails from Hampton Roads for New York. . . . Preparations for either **offensive or defensive operations** are continued with the greatest energy by both the War and Navy departments. . . . Commodore W. S. Schley is ordered to

FOLLOWING THE EQUATOR
By Mark Twain.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED—By Dan Beard, A. B. Frost, B. W. Clinedinst, and Peter Newell.

Agents Wanted Everywhere
Send to the Address below for Descriptive Circulars and Liberal Terms.

"This is Mark Twain's best book."—*N. Y. Sun*
"Will live as long as anything he has written."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"One could quote from this book beyond the limits of printed space."—*Harper's.*
"It is the most readable book he has ever given us."—*Court-Journal*, London.
"It is by far his best book of travels."—*Uncle Remus.*
MORAL: Buy it and Enjoy it.

The American Publishing Co.
Mention Paper. HARTFORD, CONN.

Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C.

These two charming resorts, located in the mountains of Western North Carolina, are now being rapidly filled with winter tourists from the North. A more delightful place cannot be found to avoid the disagreeable March winds. They are easily reached from New York, via Pennsylvania and Southern Railway, by the Washington and Southwestern Limited, which leaves New York daily at 4:20 P.M., making the trip within twenty-two hours in through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars. For full particulars, etc., call on or address, Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the **curative treatment** of each form of lung disease.

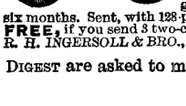
Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies

A copy of Dr. Hunter's book will be sent free to all subscribers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are interested, by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

DUMB-BELL BUTTONS, FREE.



We only ask you to pay the postage and get a pair of latest style Dumb-bell Cuff Buttons ABSOLUTELY FREE! Guaranteed value, 25c. Either silver or gold, heaviest plate. Will wear six months. Sent, with 128-page catalogue of 3,000 bargains, FREE, if you send 3 two-cent stamps for postage.
R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt St., Dept. 17 N. Y.

R. T. BOOTH'S TRADE Mi-O-NA MARK
A CERTAINTY IN MEDICINE.
THE HAWAIIAN CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

This is what the great orator and reformer, Francis Murphy, says:

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 23, 1897.
I have used your Hawaiian cure, and with all my heart and my renewed strength I thank you for it. I will gladly recommend MI-O-NA to all whom I meet suffering from indigestion or dyspepsia.
FRANCIS MURPHY.

MI-O-NA ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS UNNATURAL FERMENTATION.

Take no more laxatives or artificial digestives. Take Mi-o-na Tabloids; the food will then pass NATURALLY through the body, will be naturally digested and assimilated, and your blood will be rich and pure. In this way nature manufactures strength and restores vitality; and in no other way can it be done.

A LITTLE TABLOID—A BIG CURE.

Mr. Booth discovered and gave the world the greatest treatment for throat and lung diseases ever known, and his position in the scientific and commercial world is a guarantee that what he offers the public will be exactly as represented.

An interesting booklet on HOW TO GET WELL AND STAY WELL, together with full information of Mr. Booth's great discovery, relating to HEIGHT, WEIGHT, and PERFECT HEALTH, sent FREE on application; also a trial sample of Mi-o-na. A box of Mi-o-na Tabloids at your druggist's, or by mail, 50 cts.

Address R. T. Booth
S 503 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

Blindness Prevented!

The Absorption Method
a success in treating all forms of diseased eyes without **Knife or Risk.** Over 75,000 treatments given at our institution in '97. Representative people from all parts of United States and Canada endorse this institution.

"DO NOT WAIT TO BE BLIND."
Thousands have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Pamphlet Free, describing home treatment and institution, the largest, most successful in America.

THE BEMIS EYE SANITARIUM,
GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK.

A NEW STRONG BOOK.

The Twentieth Century City
16mo, paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.
By Rev. JOSIAH STRONG, D.D.
Author of "Our Country" and "The New Era."

With the same fascinating presentation of facts and figures which made "Our Country" one of the great books of the century, Dr. Strong discusses the danger arising from the vast movement of population towards the Cities and the growth of their preponderating influence in the Nation, points out the principles which may be applied successfully to the solution of the great problems of modern society, and makes a ringing appeal for action.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers,
5 & 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

"RAJA YOGA" or, SELF-CONTROL AND CONCENTRATION
By SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

The ideal of human life according to the doctrine of the Vedanta is freedom from ignorance, egotism, illusion, disease, and all limitations of space and time. "Raja Yoga" points the way to such attainment. Price, including postage, $1.61. List of other works on the Vedanta Philosophy by VIVEKANANDA sent free on request.
HENRY J. VAN HAAGEN, 1267 Broadway, New York City.

8% Security Safe as Government Bonds. Your money can surely earn it. Can prove it by best Eastern banks. Rob't E. Strahorn & Co., Equitable Building, Boston.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

command **the flying squadron** at Hampton Roads. . . . Congress—Senate not in session. House: The naval appropriation bill is considered.

The **Spanish report** of the cause of the *Maine* disaster is **received** by the Madrid Government; it is, in effect, that the cause was **an internal explosion**. . . . **Sharp fighting** between the Spanish and the insurgents is reported **in Cuba**. . . . Lieutenant-Commander Colwell has purchased for the United States Navy a **first-class torpedo-boat** built in Germany.

Saturday, March 26.

President McKinley announces his purpose to ask an appropriation of **$500,000** from Congress for relief of the **Cuban reconcentrados**. . . . The **verdict of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry** is communicated to the **Spanish Government**. . . . **Defense preparations** are continued with vigor. . . . Congress—Senate not in session. House: Debate on **naval appropriation bill** is continued.

M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, makes a statement in the French Chamber of Deputies regarding the **attitude of France toward the United States** and Spain. . . . Orders for the **mobilization of the British fleet at Hongkong** have been issued; twenty-nine **French cruisers** have gone north in the Yellow Sea.

Sunday, March 27.

It is expected that the **report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry** will be sent to Congress tomorrow; an unofficial outline of the report says it assigns the cause to **an outside explosion** on the port side of the vessel, **exonorates Captain Sigsbee** and the crew from any blame, but **fails to fix the responsibility** for the disaster. . . . **Captain Sigsbee leaves Havana** for Washington. . . . The **Democrats and Populists** have **fused in Oregon,** the latter naming the candidate for governor.

The **elections in Spain** for the lower house of the Cortes passed off quietly; the indications are that the **Sagasta** ministry **will have 300 of the 432 seats**. . . . The **Russian** representative at Peking **signs** the agreement with China regarding the **lease of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan,** and the railway concession. . . . Mrs. **Delia T. S. Parnell,** mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, **dies** in Ireland.

Color Cards Free.

When you buy paint there is only one kind to get—if you want the best at a fair price. Let us mail you, *free*, our color card, showing the beautiful shades of

CHILTON PAINT

It will enable you to match or to select colors. **Chilton Paint** is as near perfect as it is possible for paint to be made. Pure Linseed Oil always. It has none of the earmarks of fraudulent paint. No benzine; no water; no short measure. Write to-day to the

CHILTON MANUFACTURING CO., 69 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY TESTED.

Results of the Test in Various Forms of *Dyspepsia.*

Chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, while a very common trouble, has for some time been looked upon by able physicians as a serious thing, and that no time should be lost in treating it properly at the start, because recent researches have shown that the most serious, fatal, and incurable diseases have their origin in simple dyspepsia or indigestion.

Diabetes is simply one form of indigestion, the sugar and starchy food not being assimilated by the digestive organs. In Bright's disease the albumen is not properly assimilated.

While consumption and dyspepsia are twin diseases, and it is beyond question that dyspepsia makes a fertile soil for the seeds of consumption.

But the trouble has been *to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia*, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of a new dyspepsia cure in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which it was claimed was a certain, reliable cure for every form of stomach trouble.

Physicians, however, would not accept such statements without first giving the new remedy many tests and carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be honestly claimed to be a specific, a radical lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on stomach, too much bile, undue fulness or pressure after eating and similiar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were not placed before the public until this three years' trial left no doubt as to their value, and they have recently been placed in the trade and can be found on sale at all druggists at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No extravagant claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever, nor anything but just what it is claimed to cure, and that is every form of stomach trouble.

No dieting is necessary, good wholesome food and plenty of it and you may rest assured that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will *digest* it.

Druggists claim for it that it is a pleasure to recommend it to dyspeptics, because it gives such universal satisfaction.

Little book on stomach diseases sent free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Health in Flour.

It makes a vast difference in your health and brain power what kind of bread you eat. White flour contains little brain food—it has been largely taken out to make the flour white. Franklin Mills Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat is a perfect brain, muscle and nerve food, all in the right proportion. Your *entire system* quickly responds to the nutriment furnished by this flour.

The genuine made only by the **FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Lockport, N.Y.**

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

Decoration-Day Tour to Gettysburg, Luray, and Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for another of its popular seven-day personally-conducted tours to the battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, and Washington, to leave New York and Philadelphia by special train Saturday, May 28. Rate, $27.00 from New York; $24.00 from Philadelphia, covers all necessary expenses. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

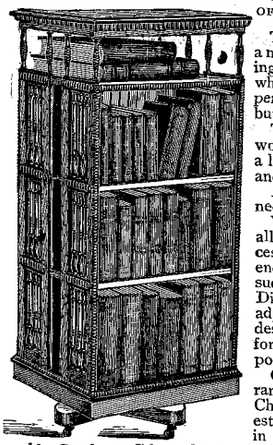
Morning, Noon, and Night

you may leave Grand Central Station for the West on one of the great through trains of the New York Central—justly styled "America's Greatest Railroad."

SARGENT'S NEW ROTARY BOOK CASES

SARGENT

THEIR ADOPTION IN THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY FOR CONGRESS IS THE HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT OF THEIR MERITS.



They revolve on a metal roller-bearing turn-table, which is not only *perfect in principle* but is everlasting.

They are a brain-worker's best tool, a labor economizer and a time saver.

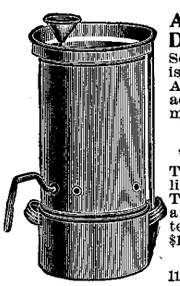
All kinds for all needs.

We make, also, all sorts of appliances for the convenience of book men, such as book and Dictionary stands, adjustable reading desks, etc. Write for catalogue **D,** postage 2c.

Our line of Library and Reclining Chairs is the largest and the best in quality in the world. Catalogue **C** free. Postage 3c. Quote DIGEST.

Address **GEO. F. SARGENT COMPANY**

283d **Fourth Avenue** (next 23d Street) **NEW YORK**



Always Boil Drinking Water.

So physicians say. Boiled water is pure, but is flat and insipid. Always drink distilled water aerated with sterilized air, made by

The Sanitary Still.

This water is fresh and sparkling as from a bubbling spring. The Sanitary Still fits any stove and is handled as easily as a tea kettle. Four sizes, from $10.00 up. Write for booklet.

THE CUPRIGRAPH CO., 114 N. Green St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1898

The Leading American Seed Catalogue.

The best seeds that grow, at lowest prices.

Twenty-one Grand, New Novelties for 1898, which cannot be had elsewhere.

This handsome new book of 144 pages is **mailed free** to planters everywhere.

WRITE TO-DAY. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

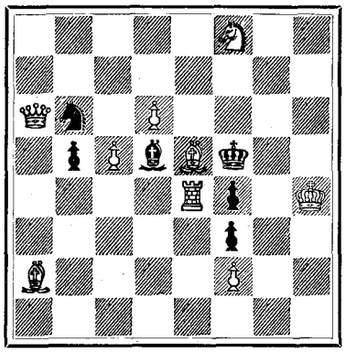
CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 271.

BY JAN DOBRUSKY.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

CONCERNING NO. 269.

It seems that Pradignat's Prize-Winner, No. 269, has two solutions. If, on more thorough investigation, we find this to be the fact, solvers will be credited with either solution. We would like to know how many can get both solutions.

Solution of Problems.

No. 267.

1.	B—R 8	2.	B—Q 3 ch	3. Q—Q 4, mate
	K x Kt		K x B	
			.....	
		2.	K—Q 4	3. Q—K 5, mate
	.....		B—B 5 ch	
1.	K x P	2.	K x B	3. Q—K 5, mate
			.....	
1.		2.	K—Q 4	3. Q—Q 4, mate
			.....	
1.		2.	K—B 2	3. Q—Kt 7, mate
	.....		Q—Q 4 ch	
1.	B—B 8	2.	K x P must	3. P—Q 8 (Kt), mate
	.....		Q—Q B 2	
1.	R-Kt sq or Ksq	2.	K x P	3. Q—B 5, mate
	.....		Kt—Q 6	
1.	R x P	2.	K x Kt or P	3. Q—K 5, mate
			.....	
		2.	R x Kt	3. Q—Kt 3, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; R. M. Campbell and E. L. Antony, Cameron, Tex.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; Drs. G. A. Humpert, Pittsfield, Ill., and W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans.

Comments: "A very good problem, but not one of his best"—M. W. H. "If such a beautiful composition took only third prize, I would like to see the problem that won the first"—H. W. B.; "Constructed on magnificent lines"—I. W. B. "Another good one from start to finish"—C. F. P. "Deserves a prize"—W. G. D. "One of the best you have published lately"—C. Q. De F. "Brilliant and puzzling"—A. S. "A most interesting problem"—C. R. O. "*Sehr schön*"—J. C. E. "Key-move absolutely in the dark"—R. M. C. and E. L. A. "A splendid problem: deserves better than third prize"—F. H. J. "One of the most difficult problems I have seen"—R. J. M. "A beautiful composition"—D. W. W.

J. C. Eppens and J. H. Pengelly, Durango City, Mex., were successful with 266. "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill., should have received credit for solving 261 and 265; and H. W. Barry for finding the way to do 262. F. H. Johnston sent solution of 262 and 263.

The reply to B x B (Kt 5), No. 265, is P—Kt 3 and not K—B 5.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-SECOND GAME.

Evans Gambit.

CAPT. O. J. BOND, Charleston.	E. A. MORE, JR., Denver.	CAPT. O. J. BOND.	E. A. MORE, JR.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—Q 5 (g)	Q—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 P—R 4 (h)	Kt—Q sq
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	18 Kt—B 4	Kt—K 3 (i)
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	19 Kt—Kt 6	Kt x Kt
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	20 P x Kt	Q x P (j)
6 P—Q 4 (a)	P—Q 3 (b)	21 Kt x R	QxP (K 3) ch
7 P—Q 5 (c)	Q Kt—K 2	22 K—R sq	Kt—Kt 5
8 Q—R 4 ch	P—B 3	23 B x P ch	K—R sq
9 P x P	Kt x P	24 B—R 5 (k)	Kt—B 7 ch
10 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 2	25 K—R 2	R—B 5
11 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—R 3	26 B—B 3	R—R 5 ch
12 Castles	B—Kt 3 (d)	and announced mate as follows:	
13 QKt-R3(e)	P—R 3		
14 B—K 3 (f)	B x B	If 27 K-Kt sq	R—R 8 mate
15 P x B	Castles	If 27 K-Kt 3	KtxP (K 4) ch
		28 KxR must	Q—Kt 4 mate

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Tschigorin, the "Master of the Evans," believes that Castles is best, and Lasker holds that Castles is "more in keeping with the original idea of the gambit."

(b) The better play is P x P.

(c) This is the Evans with Evans left out. White gave up his Kt P for the attack. Now he cuts off his attack and Black is just a P ahead. There are several continuations here of the real Evans: P x P, Q—Kt 3, etc.

(d) At this early stage Black has the best of it.

(e) A strange move. Why doesn't he get this Kt into play? On the R's file the Kt reaches very few squares, and on this square, at this time, the Kt might as well be off the board.

(f) Another bad move growing out of 13. If 13 Kt—Q 2, followed by Kt—B 3, White's condition would have some vitality, but now?

(g) Ah! he is going to get his Kt into play.

(h) A very weak move. White doesn't want to move his Kt, but this move, while it postpones the moving, also causes a hole into which Black gets, to White's ruin.

(i) Bound to dislodge the Kt, or to do something worse.

(j) Totally oblivious to the fact that Kt x R! Let him take it! and of course he will, instead of R—B 3. If B—Kt 5, Q R—K B sq. He must give up the exchange or the game; he elects to do the latter.

(k) Rather hard to find a worse move. He should try R—B 3, Kt—B 7 ch; K—R 2, Q—R 3 ch; K—Kt sq, Kt x P, etc.

FIFTY-THIRD GAME.

Queen's Gambit.

ROBERT MUNFORD, Macon, Ga.	DR. H. W. FANNIN, Hackett, Ark.	ROBERT MUNFORD.	DR. H. W. FANNIN.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	6 Castles	B—Q 3
2 P—Q B 4	P x P	7 Kt—Q B 3	Castles
3 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	8 P—K 4	P—K 4
4 P—K 3	P—K 3	9 P—K R 3	P x P
5 B x P	Kt—Q B 3	10 Kt x P	Kt x Kt
		11 Resigns.	

White, being a piece behind, gives up the fight.

FIFTY-FOURTH GAME.

Philidor Defense.

A. L. JONES, Montgomery, Ala.	F. M. OSTERHOUT, Factoryville, Pa.	A. L. JONES.	F. M. OSTERHOUT.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 P x B	Q x P
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3 (a)	13 P—B 5	Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4 (b)	P x P (c)	14 P-KKt4(h)	R—K sq
4 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	15 P—Kt 5	Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—K 2	16 P x Kt	B x Kt ch
6 B—Q 3	Castles (d)	17 K—R sq	B x P
7 Castles	B—Q 2	18 Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
8 P—B 4	P—Q 4 (e)	19 B—R 6	P—Q 5
9 P—K 5	Kt—Kt 5 (f)	20 BxKt P(i)	K x B
10 P—K 6(g)	B—Q B 4	21 R-Ktsq ch	K—B sq
11 B x P ch	K x B	22 Q—R 6 ch	K—K 2
		23 Kt-K 4 (j)	B—K 4
		24 Q—R 4 ch	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move constitutes the Philidor Defense.

(b) B—B 4 is usually played here, followed by P B 3; P—Q 4.

(c) Unnecessary. It weakens Black's center, and strengthens White's. Kt—Q 2 is evidently the move. Altho Kt—Q 2 is usually a weak move it seems to be best here. If B—Q Kt 5, P—Q B 3, etc.

(d) We think he is in a hurry to get his K in the corner. B—Q 2, followed by Kt—B 3, is better. The evident intention of White's 6th is to mobilize his forces on the K's wing. Black's 6th enables him to carry out his plan.

(e) But White did not take the offered bait; he dislodges the Kt,—hence, this move is just what White wanted.

(f) Better go back.

(g) A beauty.

(h) Crowding the mourners.

(i) There is no satisfactory answer to this.

(j) Better than Q R—K sq ch.

White played a very dashing game, but Black did not make a strong defense. We can not commend White's game against a player of equal or superior strength.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, **6**; Showalter, 2; draws, 2.

FOURTH GAME.

Queen's Pawn's Opening.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	30 Kt—Q 3	P—B 3
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	31 Kt-B 5 (f)	B x Kt
3 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3 (a)	32 P x B	B—Kt 2
4 P—K B 4	Kt—Q Kt 5	33 Q—Q 4	R—K B 2
5 Kt-K B 3	Kt x B ch	34 P—K R 4	Q—K 5
6 P x Kt	P—K 3	35 R—Q sq	Q x Q
7 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	36 R x Q	R (B 2)—K 2
8 P x P	B x P	37 P—R 5	K—B 2
9 P—Q 4	B—K 2	38 K—B 2	R—K 5
10 Q—Q 3	P—Q R 3	39 B—Q 6	P—Q R 4
11 Castles	P—Q Kt 4	40 R—B 3	B—B 3
12 Kt—K 5	Q—Kt 3 (b)	41 R x R	R x R
13 B—Q 2	B—Kt 2	42 R—B 4	R—Q B 5
14 P—B 5	Castles	43 R x R	Q P x R (g)
15 B—K sq	Q R—Q sq	44 B—B 7	P—R 5
16 B—R 4	B—B sq	45 B—R 5	P—R 3
17 P x P (c)	Q x P	46 P—K Kt 4	K—K 3
18 Kt—K 2	Kt-Kt 5 (d)	47 B—B 3	K—Q 4
19 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 4 (e)	48 P-Kt 5 (h)	R P x P
20 B—B 4	B—B 3	49 B x P	B—K sq
21 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	50 BxP (Kt2)	B x P
22 B—B 7	R—Q 2	51 P—Q R 3	K x P
23 Q R-B sq	R—K sq	52 B—B 6	K—Q 4
24 R—K B 3	Q—Kt 3	53 B x P	P—Kt 5 (i)
25 Q—Q 2	B—Kt 4	54 P x P	P—B 6
26 B—B 4	B—B 3	55 P x P	K—B 5
27 R—Kt 3	Q—B 4	56 P—K 4	B—K sq (j)
28 R-K B sq	Q—K 3	57 Drawn game.	
29 Kt—B sq	B—K 2		

Notes from The Press, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is P—K 3 or P—Kt 4. The text-play, however, is quite satisfactory. He will be enabled to continue Kt—Kt 5 and Kt x B or P—K 4, both leading to a good development.

(b) He could not play B—Kt 2 on account of Kt x Kt P, followed eventually by Q x Kt P (ch) and Q x B.

(c) Much better was P—K Kt 4, which would have given White pretty good chances for a King's side attack. The text-move enables Black to equalize the game.

(d) An excellent move, which completely breaks the adverse attack. White now can not well play Kt--K B 4 on account of Kt x Kt and Kt x Q. Similar would be Black's answer, should White play B x B. Perhaps the best play White has on hand is B—Kt 3, which, however, leaves him without any advantage.

(e) Better, perhaps, was Kt x Kt.

(f) Had White played B—R 6, then B—Q 3 might have been answered, and White loses time in retreating the Bishop. The text-play leads to an exchange of Kt against Bishop, after which there is hardly any winning chance for either side.

(g) This exchange leaves a Bishop and 6 Pawns on either side. The Bishops being of opposite colors the legitimate outcome would be a drawn game. The contestants, however, continued playing and some pretty combinations are made. By proper play, however, either side can easily hold his own.

(h) A pretty move. If Black plays R P x P, then White answers B x P, and Black can not capture the Bishop since P—R 6 would win. If, however, Black captures with B P, then B x Kt P and B x R P would follow.

(i) Now Black attempts to win. The sacrifice of the Kt P and B P gives him the passed Q R P, which, however, can be stopped by the Bishop.

(j) This virtually ends the battle. White can not win, since he can not guard the Q Kt and Q B P, for if he moves B—B 6 or B—Q 2, Black would answer P—R 6. Nor has Black any winning chances. White's Bishop easily stops the adverse Pawn.

Chess-Nuts.

Marshall, another young player, is Champion of the Brooklyn Chess-Club. He beat Napier, last year's Champion, in the tie match.

The Netherland Chess-Association proposes to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its organization by a Tournament in Gravenhagen, Holland. Queen Emma and the Queen Regent offer three prizes.

Ajeeb, the famous automaton Chess-player, ran against Napier the other night, and the Turk found more than his match in the Brooklyn lad. The humiliation of defeat was averted, however, by turning out the lights.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Quo Vadis"

GIVEN FREE

To all Subscribers for "The Voice."

The Voice, in order to secure thousands of new subscribers, is giving, **FREE** and carriage prepaid, two famous books, viz.:

1. "Quo Vadis." By SIENKIEWICZ

Author's edition, unabridged, paper-bound.

2. "Archibald Malmaison."
By JULIAN HAWTHORNE

Card Manila bound, decorated.

Both of these remarkable books given together free with **one year's subscription for THE VOICE,** at the regular subscription price of - - - - - - - **$1.50**

"Quo Vadis"—the Book of the Year

READ THIS

"Quo Vadis" has been the most extensively circulated book of the year that has just ended. It heads all the booksellers' lists as the work that was oftenest called for, and the gap between it and the next most popular novel is an enormous one.

So much has been said about "Quo Vadis" that nearly everybody knows what a wonderful and inspiring book it is; but we ask you to read just this one extract from an editorial review in the New York *Times:*

"Its more dramatic scenes and incidents are known to almost every reader of contemporaneous literature, and some of its passages are being **quoted in every cultured home.** Its almost inspired description of the personalities of St. Peter and St. Paul and their life in Rome, its moving tale of the faith and martyrdom of the early Christians, are **read in Sunday-schools and churches,** are **repeated in sermons,** and have turned the current backward of much of the literary thought of the day; its presentation of the 'grandeur that was Rome' has delighted even the most experienced of archeologists; its painting of the profligacy of Nero and his court at times surpasses that of Gibbon in his famous 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire'; the literary charm of the conversations and letters of Petronius, 'arbiter elegantiarum,' have been hailed with delight by writers and students of style and composition, and finally its tender story of the faithful love of Vinicius and Lygia has all of the pathos and all of the sentiment that the most devoted lover of romance could desire. In a word, 'Quo Vadis' appeals both as a connected story and in its many phases to **every man and woman wherever hearts are human."**

"ARCHIBALD MALMAISON"—By Hawthorne.

The London Times says: "The climax of this story is so terrible, and so dramatic in its intensity, that it is impossible to class it with any situation of modern fiction."

Both the above books are given free with one subscription for The Voice, price $1.50.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE TO "DIGEST" READERS

This Coupon is good for 10 Cts.

THIS Coupon will be received as 10 cents from any DIGEST reader accepting "The Voice" Quo Vadis offer in the LITERARY DIGEST of April 2.

You need send only $1.40 and this Coupon if you accept the above combination offer

Publishers of THE VOICE, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

...New Word Possibilities Disclosed...

"There is no book yet offered which is its equal in imparting a mastery of words."—President Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS ANTONYMS AND PREPOSITIONS.

By James C. Fernald,

Editor "Students' Standard Dictionary," Editor Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions in the Standard Dictionary.

More Than 7,500 Classified and Discriminated Synonyms.

Nearly 4,000 Classified Antonyms.

Correct Use of Prepositions Clearly Shown by Illustrative Examples.

Hints and Helps on the Accurate Use of Words.

INDISPENSABLE TO STUDENTS AND WRITERS.

A Guide to New Word Treasures.

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression *than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.*

First Satisfactory Attempt.

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

Superior to all other Works.

"Superior to any other treatise on the same theme, and must be regarded as indispensable to the ready-reference libraries of educators and writers."—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

12mo, Cloth, 574 Pages. Heavy Cloth Binding, Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

"FRESH, CAPTIVATING, HELPFUL"

SERMON STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

Author of "Hero Tales from Sacred Story," etc.

FORTY-SIX short stories of great interest, with which are interwoven lessons of practical help for young minds. The stories have been previously told in the author's congregation, where their potency and attractiveness have become surprisingly manifest. The book has a special value for the Sunday-school, the nursery, the pastor's study, and the school-room.

THE SECRETS OF THEIR VALUE

"They are expressed in the freshness and simplicity of child language."—*Christian Advocate,* New York.

"All the stories are interesting and easily comprehensible."—*The Boston Times.*

"He catches the eyes and ears of his hearers by bright little stories about animals, events in current life, and interesting features of nature, and then, with rare skill, makes each of these stories carry a helpful message."—*The Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth. Artistic Cover Design. 218 pp. Price, $1.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

A Life Saver

Quick!

What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "Emergency Notes" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Hints and Helps for Effective Public Speaking

NEW METHODS FOR ACQUIRING EFFECTIVE ELOCUTION

The Essentials of Elocution.

New Edition—Revised, New Matter Added, Contents Doubled.

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious to everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. By Alfred Ayres, author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," etc. With frontispiece. Tastefully bound, deckle edges. 16mo, 75 cents.

The Contents.

What Elocution Really Is—A Study in Emphasis—Deportment and Gestures—A Plea for the Intellectual in Elocution—An Essay on Pulpit Elocution—The Pause—Its Importance—A Critical Analysis of Canon Fleming's Reading of Certain Passages in Shakespeare.

The Dramatic News: "Mr. Ayres has made this subject a study for many years, and what he has written is worth reading."

PERFECTION OF VOICE, GESTURE, BEARING

The Drill Book in Vocal Culture.

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. By Prof. Edward P. Thwing. 16mo. Illustrated. Paper, 25 cents.

The Contents.

Preparatory Physical Training by Respiratory Exercises, etc.—The Production of Tone—Rate of Movement—Cultivating the Articulation; Pitch, Melody, Force—Personation or Picturing Facial Impression—Gesture and Extemporaneous Speech.

Prof. J. W. Churchill, Andover Theol. Sem. and Phillips Academy: "An invaluable treatise."

HOW TO REACH, MOVE, AND INFLUENCE AN AUDIENCE.

Before an Audience.

This is not a book on elocution, but treats in a new and original way, effectual public speaking. By Nathan Sheppard, author of "Character Readings from George Eliot," etc. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

The Contents.

A Good Speaking Voice and Articulation Acquired only by an Exercise of the Will—Physical Earnestness and Self-Reliance Indispensable—The Art of Being Natural—Dramatic Element in Public Speaking—The Rhetoric for Public Speaking—A Talk About Audiences—How to Think of Something to Say—Right Shape for an Audience Room.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "He does not teach elocution, but the art of public speaking. . . . Gives suggestions that will enable one to reach and move and influence men."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR	Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC	New York.
BRADLEY	New York.
BROOKLYN	New York.
JEWETT	New York.
ULSTER	New York.
UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN	Chicago.
SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER	St. Louis.
MISSOURI	St. Louis.
RED SEAL	St. Louis.
SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

LET us send you a pamphlet giving information concerning paint—the kind that lasts. It is made from Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil.

Pamphlet also contains samples of colors or shades made with Pure White Lead (see list of brands) and Tinting Colors, and gives full directions for mixing and applying them.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

A NEW TREASURE FOR THINKING PEOPLE.

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to *any* student, teacher, or writer."

THE STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY.

New from cover to cover with numerous exclusive features, besides being the most ample, comprehensive, accurate, and authoritative academic dictionary in existence.

REASONS FOR SUPERIORITY.

The Peer of Academic Dictionaries.

BECAUSE of the marvelous and unexcelled SCOPE and RICHNESS of its vocabulary.
BECAUSE it contains thousands of NEW WORDS demanded by the arts, sciences, and philosophy.
BECAUSE it capitalizes only the words that are always so to be written—an exclusive feature.
BECAUSE the definitions are prepared by specialists, and are, FULL, EXACT, and CLEAR.
BECAUSE it has thousands of SYNONYMS and the exclusive feature of ANTONYMS and PREPOSITIONS.

Appendix of Extraordinary Value.

Proper Names in Fiction, History, Geography, etc.; Foreign Words and Phrases in English Literature; Faulty Diction, Disputed Pronunciations, Chemical Elements, Titles, and Degrees; Weights and Measures, Historical Data, Common and Metric Systems, etc.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

8vo, Heavy Cloth, Leather Back, $2.50 net. Full Leather, $4.00 net. Thumb Index to order, 50c. ex.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

The Tartarlithine Club.

In one of the principal towns of the North-west there has been formed one of the most curious clubs in existence at the present time. It is called the "Tartarlithine Club," and its membership is composed only of persons suffering from gout and rheumatism.

The club was started by one of the leading pharmacists in the North-west, who was cured of rheumatism by taking Tartarlithine. The members meet at his store every day for the purpose of taking the mid-day dose. Each member has his own bottle, labeled with his own name, and these are arranged on a shelf in a corner of the store. At last accounts the membership was gradually decreasing, owing to the fact that the patients were no longer able to comply with the requirements for membership.

Pamphlet on Tartarlithine sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 95 Fulton St., N. Y.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Tartarlithine Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED